THE Country GUIDE

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NOVEMBER, 1954



PAINTED EXPRESSLY FOR WESTON'S BY DON. ANDERSO

Under her wing

WORTHY WIFE... devoted mother... partner in progress... colleague and companion—the farmer's wife is all of these, and more.

All across Canada, fruitful farms give testimony to the encouragement and help she gives to her family and her home. Her example is an inspiration to everyone around her . . . and in a cheerful, well run home, her children learn the virtues of sound citizenship. Her active dawn to dusk co-operation provides the vital team work that her husband needs in his essential job of feeding his family and the nation. Her "chick-chores", for example, contribute to our great Canadian egg producing industry currently worth over \$140 million annually to our country.

The farmer's wife is a good neighbour—industrious,

gracious, understanding . . . an exemplary citizen, dedicating her time and her talents to making things prosper under her wing.

Weston's take this way of honouring Canadian women, who for many years have made Weston's quality products the first choice in their homes. The name of Weston's is a family favourite today just as it has been for generations—a preference based upon quality first and always in food products.

Always buy the best - buy

BISCUITS · BREAD · CAKES · CANDIES



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From Cover to Cover

NOVEMBER, 1954

Cover-by Clarence Tillenius

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Thermoplastic type "glass" is used by the U.S. Armed Forces to protect valuable equipment on ships, in planes, and on the ground. It is used for insulation by defense plants all over

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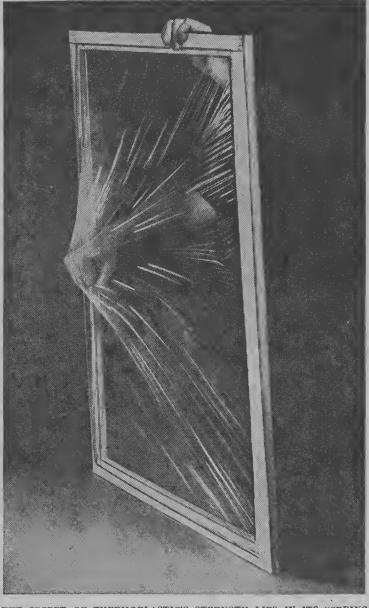
ACCEPT THIS NO-RISK TRIAL OFFER

If you would like to try Hold-Fast Thermoplastic storm windows this winter without risking a penny, simply mail no-risk coupon below. We will send you a roll of Thermoplastic that is 36 feet by 3 feet, fully 108 square feet (complete with Hold-Fast borders) enough to fit any 10 borders) enough to fit any 10 standard house size windows. When your order arrives, here is all we ask you to do.

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TRANSPARENT HOLD-FAST THERMOPLASTIC seals out cold and acals in heat. Protects you and your family from hone-chilling drafts and dampness. Kceps your home snug and warm all winter long-no matter how cold the weather.

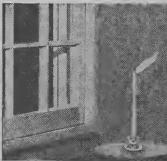


THE SECRET OF THERMOPLASTIC'S STRENGTH LIES IN ITS "SPRING THE SECRET OF THERMOPLASTIC'S STRENGTH LIES IN 115 "SPRING ACTION" STRETCH. Thermoplastic is only 1/20th the weight of window glass, yet has a tensile atrength of 3,000 lhs. per square inch—withstands np to gale wind pressure without even a rattle. Make this stretch test at home and prove to yourself that this amazing "Spring Action Wonder Material" atands more punishment than glass without shattering. Tough, rugged Hold-Fast Thermoplastic helps seal ont winter cold and helps keep your home anug and warm even in freezing temperatures.

Hold-Fast Thermoplastic Helps Seal Out Drafts—Saves Average Homeowner Many Dollars in Fuel Yearly!

inprotected. Seal one with Hold-Fast Thermoplastic. Place a wind fan directly outside each window. Place a lit candle behind each window and turn on your fan.

WITHOUT THERMOPLASTIC



WITH THERMOPLASTIC



Take 2 windows. Leave one | When wind velocity reaches 30 miles per hour the unprotected window will start to rattle and let drafts leak through...drafts strong enough to almost blow out the candle. Drafts that can lower the temperature of your home by 15 to 20 degrees...drafts that may add 20% to your fuel bills. The candle behind the Thermoplastic sealed window will burn without a flicker without the without a flicker - without the slightest sign of going out. Photographic proof of the amazing insulating properties of Hold-Fast Thermoplastic.

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Do your windows turn moist and foggy on cold winter days? Then you need storm windows. Why? Science tells us the moisture on your window pane is proof that cold air is seeping into your home and valuable heat is escaping-proof you are actually losing as much as 5 to 15 degrees of heat every cold day -proof storm windows can save you as much as 20% on fuel bills this winter.

Lots of homeowners simply don't realize that if their storm windows are even slightly warped, loose or ill-fitting, not tightly caulked, then that leak can slash insulation by as much as 50% and rob your home of heat.

You can install Hold-Fast Thermoplastic either inside or outside your house, and do it in just minutes without any type of tool whatever. The special Hold-Fast border seals windows tight. No wind or air can leak around the sides. And Thermoplastic can't warp, peel, chip

ONLY PLASTIC STORM WINDOW THAT OPENS AND SHUTS

or shatter.

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windows FREE	and return	the rest an	y time within	ten days f	or full refund.
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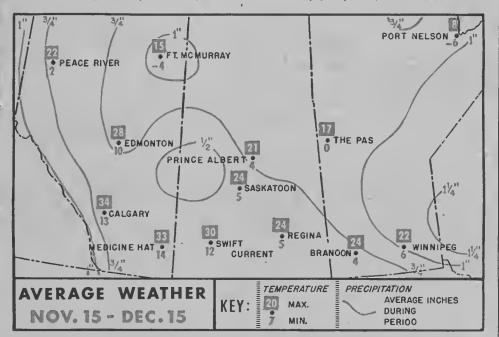
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Prairie Weather

Prepared by Dr. Irving P. Krick and Staff

THE Country GUIDE

(Allow a day or two either way in using this forecast. It should be 75 per cent right for your area, but not necessarily for your farm.—ed.)



Alberta

Temperatures for the period from mid-November to mid-December will average near normal in the north, to slightly above average in the south. Well below freezing temperatures will accompany both cold spells, with subzero values during the later cold period. Livestock will require some protection and shipments of perishable commodities will warrant heating. Two intervals of relatively warm weather are in prospect that will pro-

vide opportunity for out-of-door farm work.

Most of Alberta will experience below normal precipitation during the period, especially during the first two weeks of December. The winter wheat section in the south will receive normal amounts of snowfall in the latter half of November. Snow will provide early protection to plants from extreme cold, although some winter-killing is likely where the snow cover is sparse or missing in the first week of December.

and extreme cold, some protection

of November and will begin again about the second week in December.

Greatest snowfall is most likely to be

associated with the November storm

period although amounts are not ex-

pected to be particularly heavy. How-

ever, in the northernmost portions of

the province, snowfall totals will be

sufficient to result in considerable

drifting. For the period, the general

accumulation of snow in Saskatche-

wan will not exceed seasonal average. V

Snow is expected the last few days

PRECIPITATION

O DAYS

ahead

TEMPERATURE

NOVEMBER 16	20	25	DECEMBER 50	5 10	15
9		SN	OW	SNOW	
C01	DII	WARM	IIII COLD III	[WARM]	

will be necessary.

Saskatchewan

On the average, relatively warm weather will be observed during the first two weeks of this period, with mildest temperatures prevailing in late November. However, more seasonable temperatures will occur in December. Below zero readings will accompany the cold snap expected in early December, with a warming trend developing, thereafter. Livestock will certainly require supplementary feeding, and during the periods of snow

PRECIPITATION

30 DAYS

ahead

TEMPERATURE

NOVEMBER 16	20	2,5	30 DECEM	BER 9	ıo	15
		S	MOW		SNOW	
COLD		WARM	COLD	WA	RM	

Manitoba

The general trend of temperatures will range from above normal in late November, to slightly below normal during the first half of December. However, the occurrence of cold and snow periods will be the most important weather feature for the next 30 days in Manitoba. Temperatures will become quite mild around November 23 and will provide an opportunity to make last minute preparations for winter. Rather heavy snow

will follow this mild period and will in turn be succeeded by very cold weather in early December. At this time, temperatures will drop to well below zero on at least one day. After an interlude of milder temperatures around December 6 to 9, more snow is in prospect, but amounts are not likely to be heavy, especially in the south. Permanent pastures and hay crops will have snow cover protection from extremely 1 ow temperatures throughout most of the period.

PRECIPITATION

30 DAYS

whead

TEMPERATURE

16	20	2,5	30	DECEMBER 5		10	15
			SNOW			SNOW	
	COLD	WARM		COLD	WARM		
-		1		. History and the contract of	1-		



Mrs. Grace Brown of Scarsdale, New York, keeps her hands lovely as a bride's with Jergens Lotion. She says:

"I use detergents as often as you ...but Jergens Lotion keeps my hands pretty!"



Grace does plenty of laundry by hand. Detergents help, but they could ruin her hands. How does she keep them so pretty?



Jergens Lotion! This famous formula has been continuously *improved* for fifty years to help *heal chapped*, *red hands instantly!*



No other lotion works faster, or penetrates deeper. Lovelier hands at once! Jergens never leaves a sticky film (as many others do).

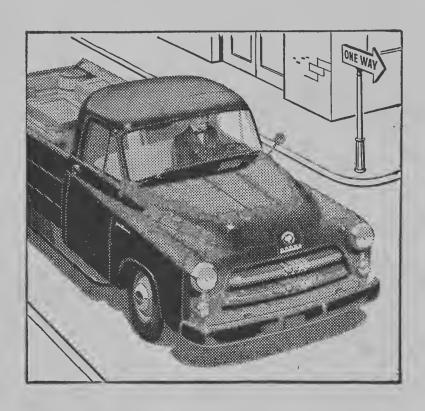


Contains two softening ingredients doctors have used for years. And Jergens, the world's favorite hand care, costs you less.

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Use Jergens Lotion-avoid detergent hands

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Dodge offers the sharpest turning diameters of any trucks... for better manoeuvrability in all kinds of traffic. New steering system resists road shock, too. What's more, comfortable 3-man cab, big one-piece windshield make driving more relaxing, cut down driver fatigue.

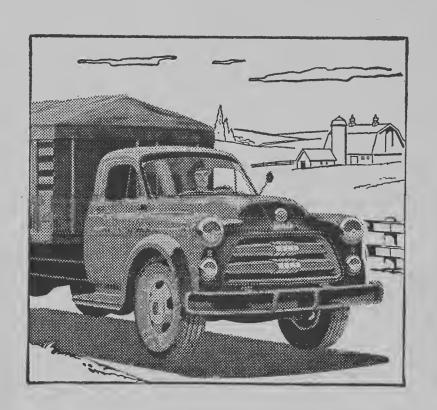
Save more money every way...

Get thriftier power, mile after mile!

Each of the six Dodge truck engines is designed to give dependable performance at lower cost. Chrome-plated top rings, dual fuel filters and lightweight aluminum-alloy pistons are only a few of many features that help keep your operating and maintenance bills down.

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...with new DODGE Job-Rated "TRUCKS

The Consumer's Meat



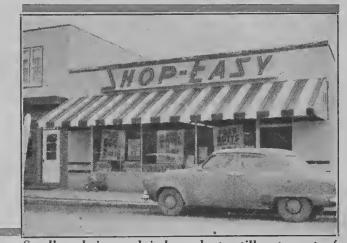
Sale of meat to consumers in Canada is big business, and is increasing because of additional attention by processors and retailers to freezing, packaging and display.



Large chain stores are an important and growing factor in meat sales.

Why it seems high in price, even to farmers who produce it; and how it is distributed

by H. S. FRY



Smaller chains and independents still get most of the consumer's meat dollar.

HEN the producer of livestock sells a beef animal-say, a 1,000-pound steer-he re-Y ceives a price which, for good quality beef, represents between 60 and 65 per cent of what the consumer pays. The percentage varies to some extent, from year to year. A study by G. E. Woollam, Economics Division, Canada Department of Agriculture, fixes the farmer's share of the consumer's beef dollar for each year of the 1949-53 period at 62, 65, 67, 61 and 58 per cent. The same study reports the average annual marketing margins (share of the consumer price, not received by producers) during the same period, for beef of good quality, as 23.3, 25.9, 29.2, 30.1 and 26.3 cents per pound.

For some years marketing margins on farm products have been increasing. Many farmers believe that such increases come mostly out of their pockets. This could be true in individual instances, but, generally speaking, it is not true. Where it appears to be true, the probability is that producers have paid too little attention to marketing methods, or have not been able to adjust the amount produced to the demand for a particular product.

What is not generally realized is that many influences have been brought to bear on the retail cost of food products during recent years. Between 1949 and 1953, for example, wages and salaries in-

creased by 37 per cent. We know that during this period freight costs increased twice by 12 per cent, once by 5 per cent, and in 1953 by 16 per cent. Very important is the fact that consumers now buy a great deal less of the farmer's product in the form in which he sells it, than they formerly did. Today, they want it processed to a greater extent and are willing to spend, in the aggregate, very large sums for convenient and attractive packaging.

A great many consumers now buy their flour in the form of bread, cakes, pies, and many other bakery products. Fewer servants are employed in homes, and one of the consequences is that more and more housewives who are now compelled to do their own work, take advantage of ready-prepared foods. Not so long ago, very few housewives would think of buying cake mixes, poultry read-to-cook, or vegetables that need no cleaning before cooking. Until a few years ago, no one had even heard of frozen, pre-cooked dinners. All of these items, and many others, represent labor saved in the home, and additional labor required in the marketing system. In the United States there are now five persons engaged in marketing farm food products, for each three who were so engaged in 1932. Population has increased, of course, but not nearly to this extent.

The U.S.D.A. some time ago made a test of the time saved by the housewife in using ready-prepared

foods. Meals were prepared from foods purchased in three forms: first, with as little pre-preparation as it was possible to buy food on the market; second, partly prepared; and third, ready to serve. Meals prepared by the latter method cost one-third more, but took only about one-quarter as much time. Where food was purchased partially prepared, the cost was about one-sixth more, but the time was cut in two. On the whole, the homemaker could earn about 45 cents per hour for the time put into preparing the meals from unprepared foods.

PARMERS seldom accuse the marketing services of inefficiency. The fact is of inefficiency. The fact is, that it is this efficiency that is important. Experience indicates that it is possible to sell increasing quantities of farm products as the result of improved shipping methods, canning, freezing, processing, attractive packaging, and the display of products in stores. An increase of marketing margins does not necessarily mean lower net incomes for farmers.

Canada's retail food business each year has now reached very sizable proportions. Last year the total value of all food expenditures has been calculated at three and three-quarter times the amount expended in 1940, and nearly five times as much as was expended in 1935. It amounts, in fact, to from 22 to

(Please turn to page 35)

The 4-H Clubs of Maple Creek

■ HAT part of southwestern Saskatchewan, which comprises the huge ranches and grain farms around Maple Creek, sprawls over a full 128 townships of rolling land. Large acreages mean relatively few people and longer distances between neighbors. In that area, however, when it comes to community spirit and social activities, its a different story. In fact, the district is rapidly gaining prominence for the achievement of its younger folk, who seem intent on proving that there is a wide open field for further development.

For instance, a recent survey showed just as many cattle as poultry on the farms of the area. It wasn't a likely spot in which to find an outstanding 4-H poultry club, and up to four years ago, it didn't have a poultry club of any kind. In April, 1950, however, the local hatcheryman, John Humphreys, decided to remedy that situation. When only five prospective members turned out to the first meeting, they went ahead anyway. Three years later, the club was known across the country.

Interest in the new club began to grow, and more members joined. They raised their 50 birds apiece and studied poultry feeding and judging.

An earlier generation settled the Maple Creek district, but today 4-H'ers have found a field wide open to new ideas and projects

by DON BARON

new project. In the summer of 1953, team members Donna Lawrence and Gordon Ford, armed with their newly acquired knowledge of poultry, went to the provincial finals in Saskatoon and won the honor of representing their province in the National 4-H Club Contests in Toronto. Such a distinction deserved some parental support, which was forthcoming. Royal Winter Fair time was approaching, and the proud parents of both, along with the enthusiastic wife of club leader Humphreys, headed east by car. Evidently it was just what was needed, because when the poultry teams had gone through the gruelling contests, and the judges had made their final decisions, the Saskatchewan team was on top.

That is just one phase of a bustling club program, which is changing the poultry business at Maple Creek.

Night after night, they worked at this Even yet, the town does not have an egg-grading station, and merchants have been bringing eggs in from other centers for years. That was an opening for the young poultry enthusiasts. They now candle and carton their own eggs and put a special stamp on them. The townsfolk, in turn, are happy to pay a premium for quality eggs. The poultry meat market isn't overlooked either. Well aware that most housewives dislike cleaning poultry when they get it home, club members are eviscerating their birds for the Maple Creek market, wrapping them in transparent packing and selling them at a good premium, to prove again that quality pays.

> This summer they attempted another novel feature to publicize their efforts. This was a chicken barbecue. with the townsfolk invited. They rented barbecuing grates from the Saskatchewan Poultry Board, and did

a few birds in a trial attempt, before the big day. Satisfied, they built a pit out of cinder blocks, set up the fire and the grates, and served over 80 meals to parents and guests who turned out for the treat.

SINCE Maple Creek is an important ranching district, there is bound to be an active beef club. Big, quietspoken and friendly, Jim Dowkes is a natural leader for it. With all its 4-H activities, the Dowkes Hereford ranch, a few miles east of town, often resembles a community gathering ground more than a private home. Jim and his slim, attractive, red-haired wife have always devoted much of their time to young people's activities, and often join in the fun themselves. Now, with their growing family in the thick of it, they sometimes wonder what it would be like to have a quiet home life for a change, though they admit that they prefer their present activity.

Mr. Dowkes and agricultural representative Ivan Clarke decided this spring to try a heifer project with the beef club. It was to be tied in with the regular fat stock project, so that instead of finishing the year by selling their animals, members could take them back home as the nucleus of their own herds. Raising heifers isn't



This picture of the Maple Creek 4-H Poultry Club was taken in 1953 and shows 15 club members, each with a contented bird.



Here are seven smiling 4-H Beef Club-Heifer Project members, all dressed up and happy, with leader Jim Dowkes (second from left, back row).



Feeding hundreds of hungry young farm folk takes a great deal of barbecued beef. Here, a quarter of beef is coming up from the pit.



Dick Myers, on Palomino, who has been president of the Beef Club for two years, belongs in town, but prefers farming. Jim Dowkes is on the pony.

the same as fattening steers, but it's a vital part of the ranching game, and members with eyes to the future took up the project with gusto. Four of them took calves to the Swift Current show and sale during the summer, where 16 clubs from the region brought 150' selected calves together for a giant rally. Their training paid off; and the four entries stood second, third, fourth and fifth in one Hereford class. Jim Dowkes said proudly: "They were all home-raised calves too."

77ITH an active home life to get her started, the Dowkes' teenage daughter Helen threw her own special kind of energy and imagination into community work. An active poultry and calf club member, she has also taken piano lessons for six years and plays in both the horn and string orchestras in town. Hoping some day to become a trained nurse and, devote herself to humanitarian work, she also completed a first aid course. Two years ago, with Red Cross work nearly at a standstill at the Maple Creek high school, Helen and a friend were selected to go to Qu'Appelle for a leadership course. They returned to school full of ideas; and with Helen as the new secretary of the school's Junior Red Cross, apple, orange, or sherbicle-selling campaigns were soon netting them funds. Soup-selling in winter kept the students warm and further helped the Red Cross. Evenings, with school work finished, sewing machines began to hum and garments took shape for needy people in tragedy - scarred countries like Korea. This spring, the Canadian Junior Red Cross was invited to send delegates from six provinces to the leadership training camp near Stockholm, Sweden. Helen's name was offered and she was selected to represent Saskatchewan.

The trip had still to be financed, but the community, proud of this honor to its young member, went to work. The school board helped with money; a local lodge and the local Chamber of Commerce made donations, too; a United Church group helped out; and the dream trip for the young farm girl became a certainty. However, there were preparations to to be made. She was to be a good will ambassador, as well as student, and wanted to give a picture of Canada to those she met. She borrowed colored slides from agricultural representative Clarke's collection to illustrate activities in rural Saskatchewan. Then she went to the picturesque Gilchrist ranch in the Cypress Hills to get more slides of a colorful cattle round-up. The beef and poultry clubs bought her ten rolls of colored film to be sure she brought back pictures of her trip; and she was hardly under way when plans were made to have her describe her trip on her return-on behalf of the Red Cross, of course. Mrs. Dowkes, still amazed at the wonderful trip her daughter won, and justifiably proud, says modestly, "Just think! A farm girl going on a trip like that."

She adds that it hasn't been all easy going for her ambitious daughter. She had her heart set on a Toronto trip with 4-H clubs and though she has gone to Saskatoon twice with the poultry club and once with the beef team, to compete, she has missed out so far. In fact, by winning the overseas

trip she had to abandon hope for another assault on that goal this year. Helen herself isn't easily discouraged, and says, with a smile, "You learn more by losing, really, for you buckle down to work even harder."

Like many groups in the busy district, the Antelope Garden Club near Maple Creek is rather unique, but most successful. It started a year ago, after the homecraft club leader, who was teaching handicrafts – leather, metal and woodworking-to the boys, and sewing to the girls, moved away from the district. Before leaving, she asked the agricultural representative to suggest other activities the group could begin. The garden-shy district, with an eye on fresh summer vegetables, turned to gardening last year. Now 28 boys and girls plant their gardens, keep them weeded and hope for rain. They turn out to meetings, and even bring their parents to join them. Under club leader Jim St. John, the club has demonstrated amazing vigor for an infant organization and has proved that it doesn't take a green thumb to garden in the dry southwest —just a little work and interest.

UNDOUBTEDLY the most ambitious and spectacular project to date was the one staged last summer. Like the early ranchers and farmers who settled the land first, the younger generation proved itself an imaginative and determined group. The project they chose had its start seven years ago, when agricultural representative Hugh Robinson of Eastend, center of the neighboring district, started the now famous International Day, by planning exchange visits between his own 4-H members and those from a Montana district. Maple Creek soon joined in support of this popular event and this summer played hosts to the visitors in a manner which led many afterwards to call it the most successful event of its kind yet held.

It was set in the green and sheltered lawns of beautiful Cypress Park, with an ambitious community-organized program arranged to end with a real honest-to-goodness beef barbecue.

Club members, parents, town business people, and many others dug in to give the American visitors a taste of real prairie entertainment. Since it was ranch country, many 4-H'ers were virtually raised in the saddle. Nearly all could ride, and could find horses when they needed them. Many had learned to square dance too, and one of the community's leaders, George Carson, who loves boys and girls and believes in the good of club work, knew just what to do with this background. They would learn to square dance on horseback, and feature it on the program.

Time was short when the decision was made, but poultry and beef club members brushed up on their square dancing, saddled their own, or borrowed horses, and began to practice. They gathered where they could, usually in the Dowkes' ever-open yard, and the town public address system supplied music. The horses and young riders soon learned to lope to the command of the caller, with remarkable rhythm and precision. Finally, when the big day rolled around, they fell into line behind the mounted flag-men and headed for the Cypress Hills.

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The square dance on horseback, organized by George Carson was the highlight of International Day celebrated in Cypress Park.



The flag-bearers lent color to the square dance and, from left to right, were: Rosemary Nuttall, Kirby Klaibert and Edward Nuttall.



The square dance was put on by all of the Maple Creek 4-H Clubs, and here are the participants, with leader George Carson, sixth from the right.



Carson Dowkes and Bill Abbott display some of the barbecued chicken served at the community dinner in July. Could be it was good.

La Belle France is many things to many people. To the de Dreuilles of Cressanges it means the rolling countryside 200 miles south of Paris.



De Dreuille ownership at Cressanges has outworn more than one chateau. The present one is about 100 years old. Leon de Dreuille and his wife Alix are in background. In the foreground are nephews Gilles and Henri de Dreuille, daughter Benedictide.



Pride of the herd is this 2,200-pound Charollais bull which won the Grand Prix at the Coucours Generale de Paris this spring. Leon de Dreuille, his nephew Henry, and the herdsman posed him in front of the farm's newly constructed silo.

Farmers for Seven Centuries

The de Dreuilles were farming this land two centuries before Joan of Arc aroused her countrymen against the English

by PETER HENDRY

S INCE the first prairie sod was turned less than 75 years ago, western Canadians have developed the habit of pointing, with mingled awe and pride, to the farms that have remained in one family through three generations.

It seems that in a great majority of cases drought, depression, or war service has broken the continuity: or perhaps it is that we have not yet developed the traditional respect for ancestral acres. And if we try to project our imagination back to picture the home farm in the years when fur, not wheat, buttressed the West's economy, the picture blurs over completely. No wonder then, that it is hard for Canadians to measure the passage of time by European standards.

In the town of Moulins, in central France, there is a crumbling stone tenement, in which is set a plaque commemorating the visit there of Joan of Arc in the year 1429—three generations before any European flag had been hoisted on North American soil. And while the Maid of Orleans was rousing the French to drive out the English, the family de Dreuille was cultivating a block of land at Cressanges, 15 miles away, along the valley of the D'Allier River, just as their ancestors had been doing for 200 years.

Considering France's turbulent history during the five succeeding centuries, it seems almost unbelievable that the same block of land today is being cultivated by a de Dreuille, who is a direct descendant of the de Dreuilles of 700 years ago.

There are no exact records of what the 13th century de Dreuilles grew or sold. It is not impossible, however, to imagine that they brought

> their produce to the market square at Moulins, which still, twice a month, is the scene of an Old World livestock market. And it is just possible that they plowed their holding at Cressanges with sturdy white oxen, whose descendants have become, as Charollais cattle, a much more important economic factor in the de Dreuille operation.

THE modern-day de Dreuille farm comprises 450 acres considerably larger than the 150-acre average for that part of central France, 200 miles south of Paris, where cereal growing and stock raising begins to blend with the grape culture of the south.

It is best described as a trimmed-down modern compromise from the larger holdings which have fallen into tenant occupation.

Leon de Dreuille, the present owner of the farm, explained his reasons for avoiding rental of any of his land. He had seen too many French farms milked of all their productive capacity by operators who had only a short-range commercial interest.

It is a credit to M. de Dreuille that he has maintained the fertility of the farm, while at the same time developing it to the most profitable level of return known in several generations. The fact that he has accomplished all this since 1918, the year he was totally blinded while in service with a French tank regiment, makes his achievement almost legendary.

THE backbone of the de Dreuille operation is a herd of purebred Charollais cattle: that is to say, they are responsible for a large portion of the cash farm income. The development of a purebred herd was the idea Leon de Dreuille hit upon when he sought some means of keeping the farm going, though lacking his sight, after the first world war. There were some indifferent grade cattle on the farm at the time, so the establishment of a topranking herd took some years to achieve.

The herd reached the pinnacle of its success this spring, when the senior herd sire won the championship for Charollais bulls at the Concours Generale of Paris, and one of the cows took the championship for females. The five animals entered in this national competition took three firsts and two seconds. It took a lot of effort for such a triumph. The big white bull (he weighs over 2,500 pounds) placed third in his class in 1952, and second in 1953.

The success of the de Dreuille herd is measured in another manner in a tattered Atlas kept in the family drawing room. On the maps of the western hemisphere numerous little red circles are marked to show the location of animals that have been sold abroad. Some of the herd and their progeny have found their way to Chile, to Argentina, to Mexico and to Texas. And M. de Dreuille was inquiring, with interest, when it might be possible for him to make sales in Canada.

The farm has no set method of selling its purebred bulls, other than that it is practically all done privately. Sales are made either at the big shows at Paris, Moulins or Vichy, or on the farm itself.

The herd at present comprises 60 head, all registered in the Charollais herd book. Two or three of the cows are milked to provide the family and help with milk and butter, but most of the calves are nursed by their dams. Even in central France the winters are not noticeably severe, and the cattle run in the open from March to November.

ONE notable difference in central France, in comparison with many other European countries, is the relatively large acreage still in native meadow which is used for grazing. On the de Dreuille farm two-thirds of the total acreage, that is, 300 acres, have been left to meadow. It may seem that five acres per animal is rather a wasteful means of grazing, but the cattle run to pasture eight months each year, and mid-France is notably dry during August, September and October.

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Purebred Charollais are the meal ticket for the de Dreuilles. In 30 years a blind war veteran has built up one of the best herds in France and its progeny are now scattered widely across two hemispheres.



by ACHMED ABDULLAH

A colorful and characteristic tale of the old days in Mexico and of a farm lad who went off to far places with bold and adventurous men

Illustrated by Ken Martin

S I weave the pattern of this tale, remembering certain incidents which I witnessed personally and more which were told me, I come to the rather obvious conclusion-after all, it is so in the life of most menthat women had made Rufo Garcia what he was. Three women, in his case. And one was Teresa, his old mother, so shrewd with her gnarled, slightly ironic peasant wisdom; and the second, who mattered only indirectly, was Guadalupe; and she-I have this by hearsay, since I never met her-was the sort for whom daggers would be drawn in her native Mexico, and checks drawn on Wall Street and Park Avenue; and the third was Esperanza.

Now, of course, not having been in love with her, I could not see Esperanza as Rufo Garcia did. Still, I have to admit that she was very lovely, with her oval features, her short, softly curved nose, her waxen skin, her bluish-black hair as smooth as oil. And then there were her eyes: brown and fearless and proud eyes. Yet with a memory in them of the deep, misty mountain glens where-some of the peons say-you may hear the voice of the ancient Aztec gods in the small dawn wind blowing, like a secret message to tell the people of some great gladness . . .

There was joy in those eyes as she recognized the horseman who came clattering along the narrow lanes of the little Mexican village, and she stopped square in his path. She raised a hand and called out gayly:

"Oh, Rufo! Riding past me, nor wishing me the time of day, after all these years?"

He reined in his roan and stared.

"By the Blessed Trinity!" he exclaimed. "But I'm happy to see you, cousin!"

He leaped from the saddle. He was about to take her in his arms. Then, swiftly, he reconsidered.

For Esperanza was no longer a hoyden child, but grown tall and fullbosomed, her lips ripe and red, the whole of her almost womanly. Oh, yes -she had changed during the years of his absence. And she saw him changed as well. No longer was he a gawky youth, but a brawny, broad-shouldered man. Nor was he clad in a peon's trousers and short jacket of white, crumpled, homespun cotton, a serape

over his left shoulder, his bare feet in rawhide sandals, a great straw sombero on his head; but in a well-cut uniform which had cost him a hundred pesos.

Ah, she thought, he looked like a grand caballero, not an earthbound peasant. And her eyes twinkled, and she cried:

"It makes me laugh! It

What does?" He frowned. "That shiny belt around your waist, with the silver buckle! And those fine riding breeches and polished boots!"

"That is the proper style for one of Pancho Villa's captains."

She chuckled.

"And I suppose," she demanded, "you'll be throwing it all away nowand be getting yourself an honest straw sombrero, good against the sun, good against rain, since you are no longer one of Pancho Villa's captains, but a plain peasant like the rest of us?'

HIS frown deepened. Mocking him, he thought—that's what she was doing. And he reflected that, at least in this respect, Esperanza was still the same. Even as a little girl, whenever his imagination had gone soaring into the blue, she had brought him back to earth in that forthright way of hers. And-he had been eleven at the time and she eight, not long after her parents' death in an earthquake when, his mother being her aunt, she had come to live at his home-he recalled how once he had cut himself a stout cudgel, had stalked up and down, making passes at the cornstalks that, indeed, were not cornstalks at all to him, but fierce, bloodthirsty warriors, and had said to her:

With this bright sword shall I lay low whatever scoundrel dares lift his eyes to yours!"

And he recalled how she had laughed, had told him:

"Why, it isn't a sword at all, but a piece of wood. And I would rather have you hurl it against the tree yonder and knock me down a nice, sweet orange, than be listening to your empty



then as she was today! And he replied now, grouchily:

Straw sombreros are not worn where I live."

"Are you not going to remain here?" There was amazement in her question, even disappointment; and it gave him back a measure of self-confidence.

"This," was his answer, "is not the land for me."

"Oh!" Her eyes narrowed "Not good enough?"

"Right. Not good enough."

"Yet a land," she said challengingly, "as good as ever it was. Ah-neither better nor worse than ever it was." She flung out a hand that took in the towering mountains, the deep-cleft valley, the fertile fields, the small adobe houses, and above them the smoke from warm, snug hearths lingering on the quiet air. "Just a place," she added, "with peace and plenty, and the Lord's blessed seasons-'

Her words throbbed with a great, driving earnestness; and he smiled

thinly. Had she mocked him today, on the afternoon of his homecoming? Well -so would he mock her! And he too flung out a hand at the towering mountains and the yellow fields, and he told

"Nothing here but toil and sleepand sleep and toil. Nothing but the same old story I have heard a thousand times. But there's fine gold and fine glory at the other end of the world." He paused. "This," he repeated, and maybe he meant it and maybe he didn't, but Esperanza was not the one to know, "is not the land for me."

"That is so," she agreed angrily. "A place it is for us, the decent, hardworking people of the soil. Not a place for-ah-the strangers, the outsiders, as you-by the Saints!-are a stranger, an outsider this day."

They stared at each other in silence. Then, presently, he spoke: "There is

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If the Old House Could Speak!

O often in years gone by, when travelling in the semi-arid areas of Alberta and Saskatchewan in connection with the work of the United Farmers of Alberta, I have seen an abandoned home. It touched me to the heart. I have seen a lot of hard things in life, and I am not ashamed to confess to having wiped away a tear, yes, hundreds of times, when I have seen the wreck and tragedy of an abandoned home. Invariably that beautiful poem of Felicia Hemans came to my mind, "The Graves of a Household."

'They grew in beauty side by side,
They filled one home with glee;
Their graves are severed far and wide,
By mount and stream and sea.
The same fond mother bent at night
O'er each fair sleeping brow;
She had each folded flower in sight—
Where are those dreamers now?"

Oh, that we had today a Hemans, to leave to posterity an undying record of the human tragedies I myself have seen in the dry areas of the Canadian West. Maybe some day we will have one. But in the meantime, will you bear with me, while I try to show in my own inadequate way, something of the lives of the people who at one time lived in a little, old, abandoned house, when it was none of these things and "they filled one home with glee."

I saw this house not long ago, and I know its story well. With a lump in my throat I crossed the threshold: I spent an hour there, because I knew it would soon be no more. The farm had gone back to the provincial government for non-payment of taxes. Tomorrow the movers would come and the walls that had so often echoed to childish laughter, so often resounded to the toe-stirring strains of the "Irish Washerwoman" and the country square dance, would be gone.

I wish I could make you see that old grey house. Have you ever noticed a blind man with large dark glasses over his sightless eyes, always looking, look-

ing for something and never seeing it? That's just what this little old house looked like. The windows were long since gone. It stood by the almost overgrown roadside, miles away from the little prairie town. Most of its windows looked to the west, toward a dark, almost indiscernible haze – the far away Rockies -, just like a blind man,—looking, looking, for something out of sight. You ask, why was this abandoned house always looking for something, and why had the people left? To me the house was always looking for two things: the rains that didn't come, and the returns for his labor that would have enabled this farmer to stay. He tried to feed a hungry world and he did; he produced enough to feed

a city, but alas, he could not survive himself. How often do we see this tragedy of modern western farming in the dry area.

THOSE people of the little grey house were like thousands of others, who immigrated into those vast dry plains in the period from 1907 to 1911, the best type of settler that ever put plow into sod on the North American Continent. The father and mother were anxious to get their boys settled on land, on farms of their own. Selling their high-priced lands in the middle west of the United States, they came up into Canada with their family

Little, lonely and abandoned, the old grey house looks patiently to the west for the rains that didn't come

by JACK SUTHERLAND

of six. Well over 40 years ago, from the end of steel, with slow-moving oxen, they hauled the lumber for the house—seven long, hard days to make the trip of over a hundred miles.

Lumber, nails, furniture—all carried by the weary but willing oxen; and so the home was started. Happy, hopeful, ambitious. There would be crops, there would be prices, the boys and girls would have their own farms. They already had their homesteads, and all would be well. Roads were being built, here and there a schoolhouse erected. A settlement,—a community—, was coming into being, augmented by each new adventurous arrival.

The house was finished. Its windows, lit with sight-seeing glass, looked hopefully to the western Rockies. Soon the little house was to have its first responsibility as a home, for there was to be a wedding. The neighboring bachelor had come courting, and Helen's hand was given in promise. The whole settlement gathered there. They came on saddle horse, grain wagons, hayracks, on foot. Some few had democrats;—cars were only known in magazine advertisements. All the housewives of the neighborhood were on hand to help with the cooking. The minister was to come from the end of steel, a hundred-mile drive.

THE wedding hour came and passed, but still no one to tie the knot. The bride and groom were waiting: everybody was hungry for the wedding supper, but still no sky pilot. Finally, someone suggested that there was a minister homesteading about 15 miles southeast. Was he an ordained minister? No one knew. The best team in the community was hitched to go and find out. Midnight came and went, and in the wee hours before dawn,

broken, rolled over her. She lay unconscious, until her searching father finally found her. Tenderly the little form was laid on the bed, her face about as white as the sheet, her heart beating faintly. Oh, for a doctor and hospital, both a hundred miles away. In a few minutes the best saddle horse in the country was on that long 100-mile trip. Horses would have to be changed. Oh, those endless hours of waiting. Next evening at dusk the doctor arrived.

"I must operate at once," he said. "It is the only chance." Soon the little house took on the role of operating room. This country doctor after his long and tiresome ride of 100 miles, with only the kitchen table and the flickering light of two kerosene lamps and one lantern, labored with skill and courage to save a human life. But it was not to be. Ere dawn touched the snow-capped Rockies, little Betty was no more. And so the little house had its first funeral. Again, the long lines of farm wagons of every description: again the community together, this time in sorrow and silence. Today a little mound, with grass and Russian thistle almost covering the tiny white stone, is all that the world knows of Betty.

Hopefully the little house looked to the west for the rains that did not come. But sometimes they did come; and then there were the busy harvesting and threshing crews, long tables laden with food. Up long before dawn, that the big, lean monster might be fed all the daylight hours; working far in the dusk! Tired bodies at night. So the time went in each of the too few harvest seasons. Golden wheat, the best in the world, selling at prices far below the cost of producing it. The shiny little house started to get dingy and just a little grey.

"WHY can't we have a local union of the farmers in this community?" was the thought which seemed to spring simultaneously into the minds of a number of the settlers. As if in answer to this thought, the doors of the little grey house were thrown open in welcome, as the whole community

trooped in, for the first organization meeting to form a local of the United Farmers of Alberta. Many times in the years to come, the voices in that little grey house were raised in debate, as the questions of the day, economic and political, were dealt with, pro and con.

The long hot days of summer—the blizzards of winter -the quiet evenings of 1914. Then, suddenly, the whole world was at war. The scene of conflict was far away from this Alberta homestead, but the call reached right down into the inmost recesses of the little grey house. One of the dreamers Mrs. Hemans pictured, had a burning desire to see the world from the deck of the Royal Navy, and so

The sea, the blue lone sea, hath one—
He lies where pearls lie deep,
He was the loved of all, yet none
O'er his low bed may weep.

Another of those dreamers, although born under the Stars and Stripes, was among the first to enlist in the little prairie town. The war would not last very long. Soon he would be back plowing the unending furrow again. They joked and laughed and bade farewell. From Salisbury Plain, and from "Somewhere in France," the letters came. The long lists of the wounded, the (*Please turn to page* 34)



a very much bewildered gentleman of the cloth was hurried into the little house,—not grey then, but new and shining. And very soon the table was loaded and then cleared away, and the neighborhood orchestra of violin and mouth organ furnished the music for many a quadrille, waltz, and square

LITTLE Betty coming home from school one day, trying to bring the family milk cow,—a wild, range beast—, home with her, had her pinto step into a badger hole. Down onto the ground went the cayuse and Betty. The struggling horse, his foreleg

A Canadian Looks at Chile









Top. Left: Chilean scientists confer in a field of rust-resistant Canadian sunflowers from Mordeu, Manitoba, being grown in a field near Santiago. Center: Scrious gulleying in a field south of Temuco, Chile. Right: A grape vineyard 100 miles south of Santiago. Appearing in the background are eucalyptus trees, Lombardy poplars, and the coastal range of mountains.

Bottom. Left: Hill pasture in the south of Chile. Right: Part of a 400- to 500-acre prune orchard near San Fernando, south of Santiago. The Andes Mountains appear in the background.



HILE has been described by a French writer as having a "crazy geography." Even the Chileans, who are extremely proud of their country, do not deny the charge. Their country is almost 3,000 miles long, from north to south, but only 45 to 250 miles wide. In North America, it would extend from south of Mexico City, as far as Sherridon in Manitoba, or Lac la Ronge in Saskatchewan, or Grande Prairie in Alberta. The Andes Mountains take up one-third of the area on the east, and coastal mountains account for much more on the west.

The northern part of Chile, where the famous guano, Chilean nitrate, copper, and other minerals come from, is one of the driest deserts in the world. The extreme south has very heavy rainfall, and the land is heavily wooded. In between, from Santiago southward, there is a very rich and fertile agricultural area, in a north-south valley, where a wide range of crops can be grown under irrigation.

Oranges, lemons, papayas, chirimoyas, and other fruits most Canadians have never heard of, are grown in favored locations north of Santiago. Potatoes are grown throughout the country, as a winter crop in the north, and a summer crop in the south. Wheat and other cereals are also grown over a wide range, in the winter with irrigation in the north, and as a non-irrigation summer crop in the south. Other familiar crops are corn, south of Santiago; alfalfa and other hay and pasture crops, throughout the country; many common vegetables, as winter crops; sunflowers, as a summer crop with irrigation, for edible oil; and grapes, everywhere that they can be grown.

Sunflowers are an extremely important annual crop in Chile, more important even than the acre-

Impressions of a Canadian scientist in a little-known South American country of great promise

by W. E. SACKSTON

age sown to them would indicate. Edible oils are used in large quantities, and sunflowers provide the bulk of the oil produced in the country. Any deficit in home-grown oil has to be made up by imports, which add to the strain on Chile's supplies of foreign currency. Diseases which may reduce the yield of sunflowers in Chile are a source of concern to officials of the department of agriculture, though none of the diseases found there before 1954 had been a limiting factor in production. Rust, which is the most destructive sunflower disease in Canada, Peru, Argentina, and most other countries where the crop is grown, had never been found in Chile. Chilean plant breeders, nevertheless, were interested in determining if rust was actually present; and it so, in starting on a research program to develop varieties resistant to the disease.

THE first job I had to do in Chile was to make a survey of the whole area, in which sunflowers are produced, to determine what diseases were there, assess their importance, and particularly, to learn if rust was present. The most important finding of the survey was that sunflower rust was present in at least seven or eight locations, widely separated. Infections were very light in every case, indicating either that the disease had been introduced very recently, or that conditions during the

growing season were not favorable to its development.

The occurrence of rust in the sunflower crop, although alarming to Chilean authorities, may not prove to be as damaging to production there, as in other countries, for some interesting reasons. Until four years ago, no sunflowers resistant to rust were available anywhere in the world. In 1949, one plant free of rust was found at Altona, Manitoba, in an experimental plot derived from a cross between a cultivated sunflower and one which grows wild in Texas. Another resistant plant, of somewhat similar parentage, was found in plots at the Experimental Station at Morden, in 1950. Seed from these plants was carefully saved, and crosses were made to transfer rust resistance to acceptable varieties. To speed up the production of rust-resistant lines, seed harvested in Manitoba in the fall was rushed down to Chile, to be grown there during our winter, and returned in time for planting again in the spring, thus making it possible to get two generations in a year.

Chilean plant breeders were able to cross their own varieties, which are not suitable for growing in Canada, with some of the rust-resistant material. Some of their crosses were sent to Argentina to test under rust conditions, as the disease was not then known in Chile. I visited experiment stations near Buenos Aires, and found that some of the sunflower lines with Canadian parentage were practically free of rust, in a nursery where most of the plants were heavily rusted. Argentine workers, also, are very interested in the possibility of introducing rust resistance, derived from Canadian experimental material, into their varieties.

(Please turn to page 40)



"For years, I hoped to start my own business but could put by so little it seemed impossible," says Henry B. "Then a friend told me of a simple, practical Plan which makes saving easier and quicker... INVESTORS SYNDICATE.

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Under the Peace Tower

by HUGH BOYD

HEN Charles E. Wilson ("Engine Charlie") made his immediately celebrated remark about bird dogs and kennel dogs, a good many Canadians no doubt felt some sympathy for the United States secretary of defence. It was an unfortunate metaphor to use in connection with unemployment, and especially on the eve of an election: but apart from the basic honesty of the sentiment, it helped enliven the campaign across the border, and from the latitudes of Ottawa this was to be welcomed.

But people can be heartless. They were sorry for "Engine Charlie," maybe, but they were very pleased about his slip because of the bright cartoons it inspired, such as a worried Republican elephant with a dog muzzle behind his back and calling out, "Yoohoo, Charlie!"; and the trade union placards, such as "What's good for General Motors is good for us dogs."

These are random Ottawa reactions. And, of course, they never fall from official lips. Nor would it be in good taste for any Canadian to mention the incident at all, unless at the same time he recalls some of the gaffes of Canadian public men.

But certainly the political history of the United States vields little to match two famous statements made within a couple of months or so of each other by two opposing Canadian political leaders. One was by Mackenzie King, in April, 1930, telling the House of Commons how he felt about giving one five-cent piece to any provincial Tory government (and there were quite a few of these at the time) for the relief of unemployment. This helped unhorse Mr. King, for the time being. The second was by R. B. Bennett, declaiming from an election platform at Winnipeg how he would make tariffs fight for Western farmers, how he would blast a way into the markets then closed to them. Mr. Bennett won his election, but five years later the words were the most potent weapon his opponents possessed.

Louis St. Laurent, by contrast, does not make such political errors, or, if he comes close-as any public man must by the law of averages, if he stays around long enough-he has such a disarming way of covering up that the opposition has little left to exploit. He says, instead, that he said what he was reported to have said, and that he might have expressed himself more happily. This was his comment after the fuss aroused over his remark last winter, during his world tour, about China having the sort of government it vanted. How much has been heard about that remark since then?

Mr. St. Laurent has a habit of saying what he means, and of not covering up afterward. By and large, this has not got him into deep trouble, although his unpromising attitude on the subject of the South Saskatchewan dam in the election of 1953 may have contributed to Liberal losses in Saskatchewan.

He has made other pronouncements, including a pair of seemingly irreconcilable ones on the subject of Maurice



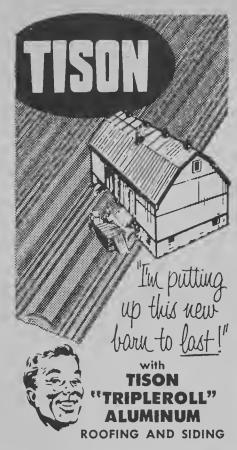
Duplessis, which could spell trouble for most statesmen. They may still do so for Canada's prime minister, but at the moment it is difficult to believe that this will happen.

He has more recently delivered himself of another remark that is already being singled out for critical comment. Mr. St. Laurent decided that the time had come to put the government's case on the Seaway. He devoted nearly the whole of a speech to the Frenchlanguage journalists of Montreal, to this theme. He spoke of the "large volume of correspondence" he and his colleagues had received since they reached certain decisions on the navigation works in August. Almost all the views were hostile. They lamented, in effect, the end of a dream to build an all-Canadian seaway from Montreal to Lake Erie. Some accused the government of "having weakly given in to the requests of our powerful neighbor.' Others declared the government had "betrayed the true interests of Can-

The key phrase in Mr. St. Laurent's reply to the criticisms seemed to be that very few letters recognized that "the government had got the best it could out of a bad deal." But before this quotable phrase got very far, it turned out to be a faulty translation from the French, issued from the Prime Minister's own office: it was the critics who were talking of making the best of a bad deal.

THE speech is worth reading in full, because it gives in considerable detail the background of the St. Lawrence navigation and power scheme. The story, as the Prime Minister observes, is complex. It should leave a thoughtful reader with the reflection that the Canadian government has sacrificed nothing of this country's genuine rights. There is nothing to stop American works in the international rapids section of the St. Lawrence, any more than there was to halt improvements in the Thousand Islands section, let alone the St. Clair River and the rest of the Upper Lakes channels.

There can still be an all-Canadian waterway between Montreal and Lake Erie. It can happen when economic conditions suggest, or, even ahead of that time, if Canadian shipping or foreign shipping bound for Canadian Lake ports is "subjected to annoying restrictions in the American canal in the international section."



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NEWS OF AGRICULTURE



Winner Hugh Barr of Northern Ireland receiving replica of the golden plow from Thos. F. Laurie, chairman of Esso Ireland.

World Plowing Championships

Canada surrenders title in Northern Ireland, where all entries contributed to a successful event

by SYDNEY MOORHOUSE

ON Saturday, October 9, amid the most enthusiastic scenes ever witnessed at any agricultural event in the British Isles, 29-year-old Hugh B. Barr, of Coleraine, Northern Ireland, was proclaimed World Plowing Champion for 1954. Barr received the supreme award, the Esso Golden Plow (designed after the 18th century Norfolk plow in the London Science Museum) and replica, at the official banquet arranged by the World Plowing Organization, under the presidency of Mr. J. D. Thomas, of Toronto.

For fully four hours after the completion of the two days' plowing, officials had worked in a locked room to ascertain the final result. The championship was divided into two phases. On the opening day, competitors were required to plow a stubble plot of approximately 2,000 square yards, in a time limit of three hours; and on the second day they had to deal with a grassland plot of similar size, in the same time. Judges, one from each of the 13 countries represented, worked independently and awarded points up to a maximum of 100, as follows: Crown, 20; burying of stubble or grass, 15; firmness or packing, 15; seedbed, 15; appearance, 15, and finish, or furrow, 20. The final result was arrived at by working out the average from an aggregate of 200.

When the result was announced it was found that Barr had only three-quarters of a point in hand from the British tractor champion, Leslie Dixon, of Billingham, Co. Durham, who was fifth at Coburg in 1953, when Barr did not compete. Barr had 156.38 points and Dixon 155.63. Willem de Lint, the Netherlands champion, who was 7th last year, was third with 154.82, and fourth was the Finnish champion, Arvo Jokineno, with 153.28. The present titleholder, Jim Eccles, of

Brampton, was eighth; Bob Timbers, of Stouffville—third last year—was 13th, and Graeme Stewart, of the United States, was 19th.

The chief difficulties on the opening day were burying the stubble that had been left too high in the stalk, and the presence of many stones. Early it was obvious that even the limitation to plows of the trailer, or semi-digger type had not completely bridged the differences in national standards of plowing, and that the shallow furrows and rougher strips of the competitors from the Continent of Europe were not burying the stubble. On the other hand, the Canadian and British plowmen were finding some difficulty in arriving at a suitable compromise between their natural, high-crested method of plowing and that,-with less conical furrows—, regarded as the International standard. By the end of the first day, it seemed fairly certain that Eccles was well in the running for the retention of his title, with Barr, Dixon, and de Lint challenging



J. D. Thomas



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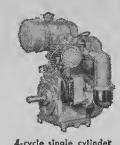


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Grassland plowing featured the second day of the World Plowing Contest.
Reading from the left: Hugh Barr, North Ireland; Leslie Dixon, England;
and Arvo Jokineno, Finland.

strongly. Bob Timbers had a capital opening, but the afterwork was spoiled by being done at too great a speed. The Irish soil has a disconcerting habit of "popping up" so that furrows which look well when newly turned over are apt to have a different appearance soon afterwards unless packed exceptionally well, and many of Timbers' revealed a tendency to crumble.

On the second day, when competitors had to deal with grassland, Eccles had an unfortunate start when his plow encountered part of an iron hoop when making his opening. He never seemed to regain his confidence, so that his work fell short of the previous day's standard and by early afternoon it seemed certain that the championship trophy had passed out of Canada's keeping. Dixon, as on the first day, plowed steadily and deliberately throughout, and Barr turned up a succession of tightly packed furrows that could not fail to catch the eye as an example of good plowing. The Netherlands champion, too, turned up a practical set of cants, that showed how well he had adapted himself to the alien conditions of the stony soil which was so different from that of Holland.

The result was keenly awaited by the thousands of folk who had packed Killarney for the championships. Loudspeaker vans toured the streets giving the final details; and the donors of the principal trophy, the Esso Petroleum Co., published a special free newspaper announcing final details. The first to congratulate the new champion was that great sportsman Jim Eccles himself.



Last year's champion Jim Eccles, Canada.

4-H Teams Compete at Toronto

MANITOBA 4-H team members now competing in National Club week finals at Toronto are: Eleanor Johanneson and Joyce Borgford of the Arborg Clothing Club, Arlene Cotton and Shirley Tonn of the Kenville Food Club, Delmar Purdie and Ross Short of the Shoal Lake Beef Club, Harvey Hill and Fred Strohman of the Mentmore Swine Club, Harvey Kingdon and Stanley Orr of the Binscarth Poultry Club, Don and Jack Jubenville of the Dutton Seed Club, and Edward Lyons and David Banks of the Benito Garden Club.

Alberta is also sending seven teams, which include: Joan Leslie and Mavis Scott of the Mossleigh Food Club, Helen and Evelyn Fringer of the De Winton Clothing Club, Dorothy Lindmark and Evelyn Cole of the Brownfield Garden Club, Tony Schlachter and Clarence Roth of Whitla and Bow Island Grain Club, Douglas Fraser and Melvin Prowse of the Cluny Beef Club, Norman Vig and John Ree of the Bentley Dairy Club, and Mae Kamps and Tetsy Reitsma of Lacombe and Blackfalds Poultry Club.

Prairie Eaton **Contestants Named**

EATON Agricultural Scholarship nominees for the three prairie provinces are David McLennan of Crestview, Manitoba, Robert Plank of Bluffton, Alberta, and Kenneth Serdula of Esterhazy, Saskatchewan. The three will compete with nominees from the other provinces of Canada for this prized scholarship which is open to all boys who have not reached their twenty-third birthday.

Oat Imports Restricted

TMPORTS of oats from other countries threaten to interfere with the U.S. domestic market price-support program, the Federal Tariff Commission of the United States has ruled. Oat imports from all sources for the period October 1, 1954, to September 30, 1955, will probably be restricted to 40,000,000 bushels. Although the move does not find favor with Canadian agricultural organizations, it is felt that this year, Canada may not have enough oats to take care of her own domestic requirements and fill the quota set by the Americans.

17

Canada's Top Plowmen Compete

N unwelcome competitor at the A Ontario Plowmen's Association's international match, held at Breslau last month, was hurricane "Hazel." By the third day of the contest enough moisture had fallen to force officials to call a halt to operations. The climax of the meet came early Saturday morning when offshoot winds from the big blow, and its accompanying cloudbursts, destroyed or damaged most of the 40-acre tent city that housed contestants and their equipment, and added more moisture to the already saturated fields. As a result, the final contest for the Canadian championship was held at Ballantrae, 30 miles northeast of Toronto, on October 20.

One of the most interesting contestants at the match was 14-year-old Gerald Lyttle of Portage la Prairie, Manitoba, who, by his skill, had earned the right to be one of the two plowmen selected to represent his home province at the international event. Although he is the youngest contestant ever to compete in a major plowing competition, Gerald proved by his performance against strong competition, and under trying conditions, that Manitoba's choice was a good one. Among the 25 entries in the class reserved for boys of 14 to 16 years, he placed second, with a score just a shade under that of the winner. In the Canadian championship class, competing against the best the other provinces had to offer, he ranked third, with a total score of 78.5 points.

Two Ontario men, Joe Tran of Claremont and Ivan McLaughlin of Stouffville, were first and second place winners in the championship event; and will represent Canada at the World Plowing Championships in Sweden next year. Placing fourth was the other Manitoba entry, Alan Werbiski of Portage la Prairie, while fifth and sixth spots were taken by two B.C. men, Tom Hickman and Henry Thomson of Chilliwack.

In the boys' class, Murray Manley of Berwick, Ontario, took the top position, outscoring Gerald Lyttle by a few points. Junior classes were also held for both Inter-Secondary School, and Inter-County competitions. There were 27 entries from the former and 17 entries from the latter. In spite of the rain and wind, the junior plowmen stuck enthusiastically to their jobs, only four of them being forced to quit when their tractors bogged down in the mud.

The special class for mayors of municipalities left Mayor W. E. Cowley of Tilbury, Ontario, in top position, while best among the women mayors was Mrs. Wanda Miller of Gravenhurst. There were 28 entries in all, most of whom were real novices at the plowing game.

A novice also won the contour plowing competition—the winner was not a novice as far as tractor operation was concerned, but had had no experience in contour work because his The vagaries of hurricane Hazel add spice to Canada's top plowing event



Gerald Lyttle

own farm consists of level land. This was Colin Thomson of North Gower, in eastern Ontario, who also won the event last year. John Randall, owner of the land on which match head-quarters was located, took second place, and Ed Mitchell of Denfield placed third. The main objective of the contour competition is to demonstrate what can be done on all types of topography, to put the land in the best possible condition for crop growth.

In spite of interruptions and handicaps, this year's plowing contest was considered to be a very successful one. Officials in charge pronounced the turnout on the second day of the event to be the biggest in the 41-year history of the Ontario Plowmen's Association. Even on the third day, when the caprices of Hazel forced the cancellation of all plowing, men, women and children were there by the thousands to show their lively interest in this annual contest to pick a Canadian championship among those who till the land.

Crop Insurance Committee Named

HAIRMAN of the newly appointed Manitoba Crop Insurance Committee is W. G. Malaher of the research division of the Searle Grain Company. Assisting him will be Ralph Hedlin, Associate Editor of The Country Guide, and F. W. Crawford, retired comptroller of the University of Manitoba. Before joining the Searle Grain Company in 1951, Mr. Malaher served ten years with the Canadian Wheat Board, first as supervisor of the acreage department and later as assistant secretary. All three members of the Committee are Agriculture graduates, Mr. Malaher from the University of Alberta, Mr. Hedlin from Saskatchewan, and Mr. Crawford from Manitoba. It is expected that the report to be submitted by the Committee to the Manitoba Legislature will take about one year to prepare.

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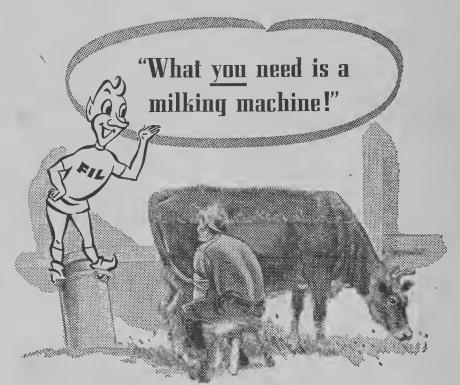
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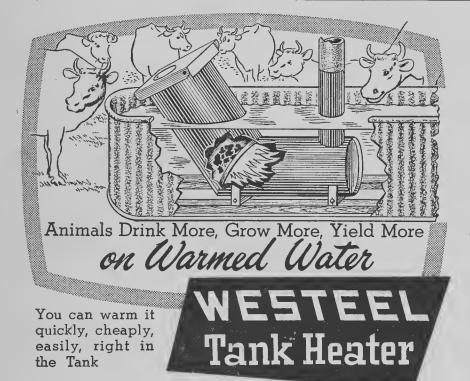
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Get It At a Glance

British wheat importers, recently in Istanbul, said that Turkish wheat is of a quality and price to suit the British market, and they were negotiating for wheat purchases.

Rice in Japan costs around \$200 c.i.f. per metric ton, as compared with \$76 for wheat and \$65 for barley. Owing to the higher price of rice, consumption of wheat products increased by almost 50 per cent between 1952 and 1953, while the demand for pressed or processed barley also increased by about 500,000 metric tons.

Organized dairy farmers of Canada are strongly opposed to any attempt to reduce the government support price on butter, fixed at 58 cents per pound wholesale. A sore point with dairymen is that demands for a price reduction have come from some in the dairy industry itself, as well as from other Canadian groups.

A farm survey in Newfoundland covering 247 farms in 12 areas found that cash farm receipts for 1953 averaged \$3,660. Receipts ranged from \$594 for the smallest farms to \$7,730 for the largest. The average net farm cash income was \$1,240—in addition, the farms supplied \$570 in products for the family, and there was a nonfarm income of \$360. Farm size varied from five acres to 127 acres, and averaged 58 acres for all farms. Capital investment required averaged \$11,500, and ranged from \$20,500 to \$1,600. V

In Mexico, 62 per cent of the people are engaged in agriculture, but produce only 16 per cent of Mexico's national income. Eighty-four per cent of the national income is secured from industry, commerce and mining, which employ 38 per cent of the people. About 30 per cent of the total area of Mexico is grazing land.

The International Federation of Agricultural Producers says that Australia hopes to increase farm production during the next four years, to 24 per cent above prewar.

The U.S. Commodity Credit Corporation has contracted for additional grain storage capacity amounting to 100 million bushels at a cost of 20¼ cents per bushel, or \$20,250,000, including cost of the structures, transportation, and cost of erection.

The driest paddocks in 20 years were reported from the vicinity of Auckland, New Zealand, where farmers were suffering from one of the worst droughts of many years. Dairy factories in February were producing 1,500 fewer boxes of butter per day than was normal.

Pakistan is establishing a national food reserve of 500,000 tons of wheat, and 100,000 tons of rice, to be kept in East Pakistan.

A brief look at agriculture in Canada and other countries of the world

Most of the broilers marketed in Canada are sold in the popular ready-to-cook form. Since last May the sales volume has remained at slightly over one million pounds per week, as compared to half a million pounds per week for the corresponding period last year.

Canning crops are produced more abundantly in Ontario than in other provinces. The estimated total acreages this year devoted to asparagus, beans, corn, peas and tomatoes for canning crops is 122,900 acres, of which 76,690 acres are in Ontario and 34,080 in Quebec. There are 9,450 acres of canning crops in British Columbia, 7,560 acres in Alberta, and 2,870 in Manitoba, in addition to 2,250 acres in the Maritime Provinces

Commercial production of strawbèrries, raspberries and cherries is centered largely in Ontario and British Columbia, according to a forecast of 1954 commercial production issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, which together produce a little more than five-sixths of total Canadian production of these crops. Ontario production amounted to 15,934 tons and that of British Columbia 15,760 tons. As between these two provinces, Ontario produces far more cherries and British Columbia far more raspberries. Of the remainder of Canadian production, none is produced in the prairie provinces, and about one-third in the Maritime Provinces.

The United States in 1948 had a 40.7 per cent share of total world income, an increase from 26 per cent in 1938. During the same period Canada's share grew from 1.8 to 2.2 per cent. Most Old World countries, with the exception of Great Britain, Denmark, Sweden, and Switzerland, showed a decrease, according to a report from the Twentieth Century Fund.

Australia's wheat crop is expected to total 199 million bushels which will-give her an expected wheat surplus of 80 million bushels or more. This would be a surplus of nearly eight bushels for each acre planted to wheat for last season's crop. Average wheat yields by states varied 14.3 bushels in Western Australia to 22.5 bushels in Victoria, \vee

Canadian cattle numbers on December 1, 1953, had reached 9,371,000 which compared with 8,906,300 the year before. The eastern provinces had 5,376,000 and the western provinces 3,995,000. Milk cows increased seven per cent in the East and only two per cent in the West. Alberta has more beef cows than any other province—528,000 as compared with 388,000 for all of eastern Canada. Ontario, however, has 200,000 yearling beef heifers as compared with 157,000 in Alberta.

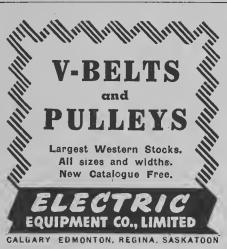
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Selecting a Protein Supplement

With a number of protein supplements on the market some difficulty may be encountered in selecting the ideal one

VITH a few minor exceptions all protein sources have equal value in meeting the protein needs of cattle and sheep. This is the conclusion of Dr. Frank Whiting of the Lethbridge Experimental Station, who has carried out a number of experiments with sheep at the Lethbridge station. Work at other experimental institutions appears to bear out Dr. Whiting's conclusions.

If this is the case the main deciding factor in selecting a supplement would be price, in terms of the cost of a unit of protein. Not all supplements contain the same percentage of protein, so the price relationship must be calculated on the basis of the amount of protein in the supplements being considered.

As an approximate percentage linseed oilmeal contains 35 per cent protein; soybean oilmeal contains 44 per cent; sunflower seed meal, with the hulls removed, contains 36 per cent; rapeseed meal, 33 per cent; meat meal, 55 per cent; bran, 16 per cent; legume seed screenings, 30 per cent; alfalfa meal, 14 to 18 per cent; brewer's dried grain, 22 per cent, and cull peas, 24 per cent.

In general, then, if linseed oilmeal, which contains 35 per cent protein, sells for \$80 a ton, soybean meal, which contains 44 per cent protein, should be worth approximately \$100 a ton, and brewer's grain, which contains 22 per cent protein, should be worth \$50 a ton.

Unfortunately it is not quite this precise. All supplements contain certain non-protein sources of minerals and energy. Two pounds of cull peas would, for example, contain more feed nutrients than one pound of soybean meal though both contain the same amount of protein. For this reason probably slightly more than half as much could be paid for cull peas as could be paid for soybean

Another modifying factor is palatability and possible toxicity. With a low level of protein supplement feeding this is of no importance. If stock are being fed a lot of supplement, and especially rapeseed meal, there may be toxic effects; apart from this the stock may be unwilling to eat it.

The relative values of protein supplements discussed here do not apply to swine and poultry. Swine and poultry require certain amino acids that are more abundant in some proteins than in others. For this reason, protein feeds such as meat meal, fish meal, skim milk powder and soybean oilmeal are more valuable than other protein feeds for swine and poultry. V

Light Wheat Makes Good Feed

IGHTWEIGHT wheat has approximately 85 per cent of the feed value of heavyweight wheat. This is a result of the kernels not containing a large amount of starch.

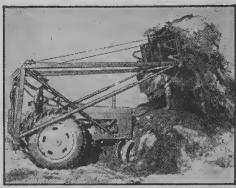
Screenings and lightweight wheat compares in feed value with light oats. The protein content is about 14 per cent. Livestock, including cattle, sheep and hogs, like the feed unless bitter seeds, such as mustard, are mixed with it.

For best results lightweight wheat and screenings should be mixed with other grains to form a ration. Such wheat is usually soft, and though it is not necessarily essential to grind it the precaution of grinding will destroy weed seeds that will likely be present.

Weedy Flavor Causes Off Grades

VER four per cent of the cream received in Alberta creameries is second grade or off grade during the fall months, according to information received from D. H. McCallum, Alberta Dairy Commissioner. This figure compares with two per cent for the rest of the year. Milk shippers also suffer from frequent rejections during the same season of the year.

This increase is due to weed flavors which can be eliminated by a few simple precautions. The first precaution listed is to avoid pasturing milk FOR CAPACITY, DURABIL-ITY, YEAR 'ROUND USE, YOU'RE WISE TO CHOOSE



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cows on weedy stubble fields. If this is not possible screenings should be removed before the cattle are turned in, and the milk cows that are grazing on the field taken out of the field no less than three or four hours before they are going to be milked.

Quite frequently only one or two cows in the herd are attracted to stinkweed, the weed most frequently responsible for off flavors. These offending cows can be detected by smelling their breath. If they are milked separately the milk can be checked, and if consistently off flavors are found the cows can be milked after the rest of the herd, and the milk fed to the calves.

If it can be done, it is well to check the milk from each cow in this way. After separating, the cream can also be checked, and if it is off flavor it should not be put into the cream can.

Calf Vaccination Against Bang's

OVER 35,000 calves were vaccinated against Bang's disease in Saskatchewan in 1953. A goal of 50,000 to 60,000 has been set for 1954 by the Saskatchewan Department of Agriculture. This goal is adopted because it is felt this is the approximate number of calves that will be required for replacement purposes in Saskatchewan herds.

The fall and early winter is the time to consider vaccinating the calves, according to T. V. Johnston, Saskatchewan's provincial veterinarian. Purebred calves should be vaccinated when they are between six and eight months of age, more or less, but grade calves can be vaccinated in the general age of four to 12 months. Actually, calfhood vaccination can be carried out in some commercial herds in the spring, instead of rushing it through in the fall.

The evaccination is normally done by a veterinarian. The Department of Agriculture suggests that in areas where there is no practicing veterinarian, herd owners should get in touch with the agricultural representative; he will provide the necessary application forms and the Department of Agriculture will attempt to have someone come out and do the vaccination.

May Prevent Bloat

BLOAT, one of the most costly diseases of cattle, can apparently be prevented, according to the Wisconsin Experiment Station, by giving the cattle small amounts of household detergent, but the station adds, that so little is known yet about this method that it still is not safe.

Cattle on legume pastures seem to be susceptible to bloat and scientists are working hard to prevent it. One scientist, who is working with detergents, says that it is all caused by the level of liquid in the rumen. When hay enters the rumen it floats on the surface while micro-organisms work on it to break it down. The cow belches the gas produced.

Grass coming into the rumen sinks a little lower in the liquid, while fresh





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legumes sink even lower. When material sinks, the liquid level rises. Microorganisms working on the legume produce gas in small bubbles and these cause trouble. Since they are small, they tend to remain in the rumen liquid, making the liquid lighter so that it will be even more difficult for anything to stay afloat. The feed mass sinks deeper and the liquid level rises higher, till finally, it blocks the rumen opening. As the micro-organisms continue their work, more gas is produced, leaving the animal in real trouble.

Evidence shows that detergents change the type of bubbles produced by rumen digestion, allowing the frothy bubbles to form together more readily into larger bubbles that can be belched out, and releasing bubbles attached to partly digested food particles. If the small bubbles are removed from the rumen liquid, the liquid has more buoyancy, and heavier materials can stay afloat.

A T the Experimental Station at Summerland, British Columbia, a pasture, specially designed to cause cattle to bloat, is being grown. It contains a high percentage of Ladino clover and Ladak alfalfa. Cattle grazed on this pasture frequently bloat and this provides the experimenters with an opportunity to test different remedies.

They have had less success than Wisconsin with a detergent product they have tested. In a powder form the material was added to the feed at two, four and six grams; at all rates there were incidences of bloat within five hours of the treatment.

Another group were given access to straw, but they ate very little of the straw and bloated as usual. It was suggested that spraying the straw with molasses might have encouraged the cattle to eat more and so have reduced bloat, but this was not tried.

Greatest success was gained by putting the cattle on a pasture field of matured fall rye. This system does not have a very general application.

For the time being at least it would appear that the old systems of controlling and relieving bloat will have to be relied upon.

Don't Grind Too Fine

THERE is never any need to grind feed for livestock very fine. Tests at the University of Wisconsin show that fine grinding does not help either palatability or digestibility. Grain should be ground medium fine, so that it is "gritty" rather than "mealy" when tested between the thumb and fingers.

Most feed grains should be ground before feeding to most classes of live-stock. Lambs that are being fattened may be fed small grains without grinding them. Horses and sucking or weanling animals can also be fed whole grains, but they usually do better if the grain is cracked or rolled. Fattening steers, pigs and brood sows should not be fed whole grains.

It is interesting to note that corn can frequently be fed whole to classes of animals for which we always grind such feeds as oats and barley. Corn for dairy cows should be ground, says the University of Wisconsin, but fattening steers can profitably be fed broken ear or shelled corn if hogs follow them in the feedlot. Pigs and brood sows and fattening lambs can all be fed whole corn without feed value being lost.

Housing for Dairy Cattle

High milk production and low labor demands reduce the cost of producing milk from cows in loose housing

A COMPARISON of loose and conventional housing for dairy cattle, conducted by R. D. Clark, animal husbandman at the Lethbridge Experimental Station, showed the feed and bedding requirements of the herd to be higher in the loose barn. However, milk production was higher, and the labor cost was lower in the loose barn. The net result was that it cost less to produce 100 pounds of milk in the loose housing set-up.

During the trials comparing the two systems, cows were given a grain ration relative to their milk production and butterfat test. They were fed as much good quality alfalfa hay and grass-legume silage as they wanted.

The cows in the loose barn ate 8.4 pounds more roughage and 0.9 pounds more grain per head per day than those in the conventional barn. The cows in the conventional barn refused 4.9 per cent of their roughage, compared with a refusal of 2.3 per cent in the loose barn. The feed requirements per 100 pounds of four per cent fat corrected milk were higher in the loose barn.

The bedding requirements were also

higher in the loose barn. In the loose barn each animal required 10.8 pounds a day in the lounging area, plus 7.1 pounds in the feeding area. This compared with 7.7 pounds in the conventional barn. However, the requirement in the loose barn can be reduced by paving and cleaning the roughage feeding area, and bedding in the evening instead of the morning in the lounging area.

Injuries to legs and teats were higher in the conventional barn. So were illnesses. Mastitis appeared with equal frequency in both barns.

The bacterial count, at 9,115, was a little lower in the conventional barn than in the loose barn, in which it stood at 11,540. With a count of 50,000 being tolerated both were quite low enough.

The cows in the conventional barn gained 35 pounds more weight during the test period than did those in the loose barn. Calves were dropped in both barns; calves born in the colder loose barns suffered no ill effects.

In the final analysis the results would appear to favor the loose housing system.

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Seedlings on burned-over land at mile 22 on the Alaska Highway. C. R. Elliott, of the Beaverlodge Experimental Station, examines the growth.

Burned-Over Peace Area Reclaimed

A grass-legume mixture broadcast over the ashy soil grew a lush forage crop

 $\mathbf{R}^{\mathrm{AGING}}$ forest fires burned over thousands of acres of bush in the Peace River district in 1950. It left the light and ashy soil bare, except for a few charred stumps, and with no resistance even to minor threats of erosion. Scientists at Beaverlodge were soon on the spot planning some protection for the barren acres, and some method of bringing them back into use. Since little was known of crop adaptation to the burned-over land, several grasses and legumes were tried and a variety of soils chosen. The soils included a degraded black, a loamy sand, and two types of grey-wooded soil, one of which was shallow and gravelly.

Grass and legume cover was the logical choice, either to turn the area into valuable pasture, or to provide a cover until natural vegetation could anchor the soil. Broadcast seeding was attempted, because cultivation of the land was impractical. After four years of trials, C. H. Anderson, senior agronomist at Beaverlodge, says that such land can be quickly reclaimed and brought back to use. A heavy stand of grass and clover was established on the denuded soil, and the possibility presented that large areas of such burned-over land could be seeded by aeroplane and turned into valuable pasture.

Certain crops stood up well, regardless of soil type, and these are the ones recommended for such a project. Creeping red fescue and brome were outstanding among the grasses, whether seeded in spring or fall, while timothy and bluegrass also showed promise. Alfalfa, alsike and sweet clover made a good showing when sown in spring, but late fall seeding of legumes was unsatisfactory.

Recommendations then, for establishing such stands, call for a mixture of creeping red fescue (two lbs.), brome (six lbs.), and alfalfa (six lbs.) seeded in the early spring, preferably the year immediately succeeding the fire so there will be less weed compe-

tition, and before erosion has reached major proportions. \forall

Garry and Rodney Resist Rust

INFECTION of oats by both stem and crown rust has been heavier this year than for a number of years. Examination of oat variety tests at the Experimental Farm, Brandon, Manitoba, indicate that Rodney and the improved Garry (Garry 27) were the only two varieties which escaped serious rust damage.

Considerable interest has already been shown by farmers in these two new varieties. Due to the fact that both are comparatively new, seed will not be too readily available. This is more particularly true of Garry 27.

Those interested in securing seed are advised by the Experimental Farm to make direct arrangements with Registered seed growers for the purchase of seed. Lists of Registered seed growers who planted Rodney and Garry 27 have been compiled and are available from the Brandon Experimental Farm.

Concrete for Waterproof Cisterns

PEW things on the farm are more useless than a cistern that leaks. This annoyance can be avoided by correctly mixing the proper amounts of cement, water, sand and gravel.

The recommended amounts are one part of cement, two parts of sand, and three parts of stone; four gallons of water are mixed with dry sand, three with moist, and two-and-a-half with wet sand, per bag of cement.

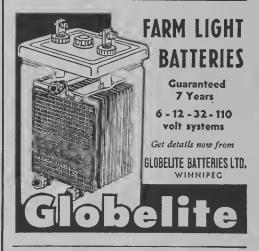
A convenient technique is to have a pail for cement, one for sand and one for water. If the mixer is large enough, put in a pail of cement, two of sand and three of stone. To work out the amount of water required, measure how many pails of cement there are in a sack; if there are three, then one-



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third of four gallons of water would be one-and-one-third gallons in each pail of cement.

The time and work required to screen gravel so the sand and stones may be measured carefully will be well worthwhile, according to the Experimental Station, Swift Current, Saskatchewan. Leaving the mixture in the mixer long enough to thoroughly mix it, is another obvious precaution.

Vernal Alfalfa A Promising Variety

"VERNAL alfalfa appears to be a heavier forage producer than Ladak and it is very winter hardy. We had no winter killing in it at all last year," Cliff Cranston, Manitoba Department of Agriculture, told The Country Guide.

He was referring to an alfalfa, developed by Dr. R. A. Brink at the

University of Wisconsin, and grown in western Canada for the first time last year. It is being increased by selected seed growers in the four western provinces this year. It is expected ample seed supplies should be available within five years. The seed is being produced under contract with the Canadian Forage Seed Project.

Vernal alfalfa resulted from the combination of 11 lines selected primarily for resistance to bacterial wilt disease, and superior performance in other respects. It has a widely branching root system, and tends to form roots freely from the crown.

It has a rate of recovery after cutting close to that of Grimm alfalfa, and appears to have a higher percentage of wilt-resistant plants than Ranger. It is equal or superior to Grimm and Ladak in hardiness and the hay and seed yield is somewhat higher.

Looking at Barley In Alberta

The interest in wild oats, better rotations and livestock have all helped barley become a favorite

TWENTY-FIVE years ago, barley was a relatively minor crop on Alberta farms, with wheat the unchallenged favorite at spring seeding time. In fact, during the ten years 1921 to 1930, a mere 507,000 acres of barley was seeded, just about one-twelfth of the wheat acreage. But soon began a prolonged swing which saw the barley crop emerge as a new giant. In 1953, it had crept up to total over half the wheat acreage of the province, while on a bushel basis, counted 118 millions compared to the 163 millions for the once-favored wheat.

This immense new confidence in barley is most pronounced in central Alberta, where during the period 1941-50, 82 per cent of the province's barley crop 'was grown. With this swing to coarse grains, A. D. McFadden, of the Lacombe Experimental Station, suggests that even more diversified farming rotations would have made it possible to produce more grain on less acreage, had suitable crop rotations for maximum production been followed since the land was broken up.

Several good reasons can be found for the increasing popularity of barley, but the most important of all has probably been the invasion of grain fields by wild oats. Barley has been a major factor in their control. Another has been the expanding population through the west in both Canada and the United States. The increasing numbers of people have created a vast new market for livestock products, and with barley a vital livestock feed, acreage has climbed.

Continual cropping has played a part too, for wheat yields have declined steadily during the past 30 years, points out Mr. McFadden. But the remedy has also been shown. At Lacombe, the old fallow, wheat, wheat program has depleted the soil, while longer rotations including grass crops and the resulting manure from livestock, has maintained soil fertility, or even increased it, along with crop

yields. Barley is a favorite in most livestock programs.

Yields too, have shown an advantage for barley on Alberta soils, with tests in central Alberta illustrating this during the years 1946-52, when it out-yielded wheat by 26 per cent in the brown soil zone, 9 per cent in the black soil zone, and 35 per cent in the grey zone. When the above yields were converted to Total Digestible Nutrients barley still outyielded wheat by 19, 3, and 27 per cent respectively for the brown, black and grey soil zones. These calculations were based on yields following summerfallow.

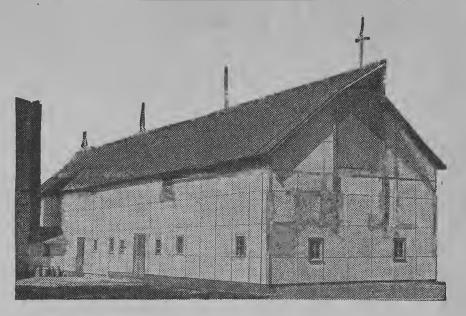
Crop failures might have been another factor in this shift, Mr. Mc-Fadden points out, for the hail area is concentrated in the central part of the province, where barley has gained its greatest popularity. Frost too, is a greater hazard there than in the southern part of the province.

Even with this trend, Mr. McFadden notes that summerfallow still occupies a good percentage of the land devoted to crop production in central Alberta, while production of cultivated hay and pasture crops does not occupy a large percentage of the acreage devoted to field crops. More livestock, he concludes, could have been kept on much of the land in central Alberta, if diversified farming rotations had been used, for these would have meant extra production on the same acreage.—D.R.B.

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THE view is frequently expressed that growing flax will damage land. Sixty years of continuous flax cropping on a plot of land at the North Dakota Agricultural College, Fargo, North Dakota, does not seem to bear out this contention.

The field, cropped without fertilizer since 1890, yielded an average of 20



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FIELD

bushels per acre in 1951; and under similar growing conditions in 1890 it yielded 12.3 bushels per acre. The increase is attributed to improved, high-yielding, disease-resistant varieties superior to those available 60 years ago.

Analysis of straw, chaff and grain of flax, wheat, oats and barley showed that in producing average yields flax removed less nitrogen, phosphorus, potassium and sulphur from the soil, than did the other three crops.

Moisture Saved Is Hay Earned

RUNOFF water that escapes into sloughs and creeks could frequently be controlled and used for the spring flooding of hay meadows. Runoff from one square mile will usually irrigate 20 or 30 acres.

On a flat, smooth area with a shallow drainage way, a single low dike may be all that is needed to flood a large acreage. A gate at the lowest point in the dike will drain the sys-

If the height or slope of the land makes the use of this simple system impossible, a system of dikes and ditches can frequently be successfully used. Water from the main drainage channel may be collected by a diversion dam, and led by ditch to the top of a slope farther down stream. Dikes on the contour allow the water to flow gently down the slope, giving it time to soak into the ground.

The Experimental Station, Swift Current, Saskatchewan, says that some land can often be irrigated by draining sloughs. A ditch is dug to permit drainage of the slough, and a gate installed to control the flooding.

Because of the short period of runoff, spring flood systems must be maintained in good working order, and the ditches cleared of ice and snow as soon as the runoff starts.

Before installations are made, the soil and water should be tested to be sure they are free from alkali; it is also wise to write to your provincial government to determine your rights to the water you propose to use.

Selecting a **Dugout Site**

NATURAL drainage channel is A required to supply water to a farm dugout. A dugout 160 feet by 60 feet and 12 feet deep, sufficient for an average household and 40 head of stock, requires a minimum drainage area of 35 acres. If the drainage area is level, a larger area will be required.

A dugout for household use should be near the buildings, and one for stock near the pasture. It should be so placed that runoff water will not be contaminated by straw or manure.

The ideal place for the dugout is at the lowest point of the drainage channel. However, the Swift Current Experimental Station advises that before a final selection is made, the subsoil should be tested by boring holes with an auger. If the subsoil is porous, a larger drainage area will be required; and if it is gravelly, a new site should be chosen.



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HORTICULTURE



View of the new buildings on the new location of the Provincial Horticultural Station at Brooks, Alberta. The main building (left) is very modern and commodious. Small buildings (right) are cottages.

A Trying 'Fruit Season

THE very unusual growing season in 1954 may very well have presented difficulties and disappointments to the prairie fruit grower, which will not be entirely evident until next spring. Much will depend on the character of the winter. If we have a long period of extremely cold weather, or if there is much freezing and thawing, there is almost certain to be a considerable amount of winter killing.

Where orchards or trees have been clean cultivated, it is customary to stop cultivation as early as July 1, especially in the northern half of the prairies. We have had an extraordinary amount of rainfall which came mostly after this date, and up to late autumn. This is almost certain to mean that much wood will go into the winter before it is fully mature and when it is much more susceptible to winter injury. Severe frosts in September in parts of the prairie provinces may also create special difficulties. All of this represents only one aspect of the major weather hazards facing the growers of all crops.

Mice And Rabbits

THIS is the season when owners of fruit trees and bushes as well as ornamental shrubs take such precautions as they may find practicable, for the control of injury from mice and rabbits. The number of mice and rabbits varies from year to year, and so does the amount of snowfall. These two factors determine, to a considerable extent, the amount of damage that will be met with.

Both mice and rabbits sometimes do considerable amounts of damage, though they do not often entirely kill trees. Occasionally young trees are completely girdled, or nearly so, and unless bridge-grafted in the spring are likely to die. Trees with many branches close to the ground may have a considerable number of small branches killed by girdling, depending on the height of the snow.

Young trees are often protected by wire guards wrapped around the trunks. A rabbit repellent is often recommended, which consists of a mixture of two pounds of powdered resin dissolved in one quart of denatured ethyl alcohol. This is painted on the trunk and low branches.

Specific methods may be more successful in some areas than in others, depending on the customary amounts of snow, the age and kinds of fruits, and the kind of rabbits most likely to do damage. It would be a wise precaution to get in touch with your nearest agricultural representative or the Department of Horticulture at your provincial university for the method likely to be most satisfactory. A considerable amount of work on this problem has been done at the Forest Nursery Station, Sutherland, Saskatchewan, and a query addressed to W. L. Kerr, Superintendent, would bring information as reliable as any now available.

Winter Protection For Small Fruits

STRAWBERRIES, and raspberries in particular, are likely to need some protection over winter, in many parts of the prairie provinces. Snow cover is the best kind of protection in districts where the amount of snow can be counted on to be sufficient for the purpose. Nevertheless, there are many areas where this natural cover is not normally sufficient and other means must be resorted to.

Strawberries, being low-growing, are more likely to be covered adequately by snow; but winter winds keep the ground fairly clear of snow in many places. The best method of guaranteeing a crop next year is to cover the strawberry beds with three or four inches of clean straw just as soon as the surface of the ground is frozen in the fall. It is the crown of the strawberry plant which is likely to be injured, and unless adequate protection is guaranteed in some way, the damage may be too great.

Raspberries present a more difficult problem, because they are taller growing and also because hardiness, yield and quality of fruit do not always go together. The chinook area, largely centered in Alberta, demands some form of artificial covering to guard against the ill-effects of rapidly changing temperatures. Where snow cover is dependable it is often sufficient to bend the raspberry canes over late in the fall and hold the tips firmly by throwing some earth over them. This method often brings the highest part of the plant low enough so that it will be safely covered by snow in the winter. In some parts of the prairies, however, notably central and southern

Alberta, snow cover is not sufficiently

dependable, and freezing of the canes at the bend may permit winter injury which will cause them to die back in early summer after having leafed out. Consequently, unless planted in well-sheltered locations where snow drifting is encouraged, the whole plant should be covered after bending over. If well done, this practice will insure a crop where otherwise there would be none.

Scions For Grafting

THE common methods of reproducing fruits are grafting or budding. The seeds of fruits when planted do not reproduce true to the parent plant, but by taking mature buds of the desired variety and budding or grafting them to another tree of the same species, the branches which they produce will bear fruit true to the variety of the tree from which the buds or scions were taken.

Prairie orchards commonly contain some seedling trees or varieties that are not very satisfactory. These can be changed over to better varieties by grafting. There are several methods of grafting, but in each case the wood of the desired variety is prepared in the form of scions. This scion wood must be of the most recent season's growth, that is, under a year old. Thus, any scions taken this fall or winter for grafting in the spring must be of wood produced in 1954. It should be selected from shoots of medium to good vigor; and both small, weak shoots and rank-growing water-sprouts ought to be avoided. Scions should be cut about one foot in length and, as nearly as possible, should be of uniform thickness-about like a lead pencil. Avoid any wood that has been injured by insects, or is diseased.

Scion wood must be mature, but after maturity it may be cut either in late fall or early winter, or in late winter or very early spring. It will usually be more convenient to collect the scion wood during the latter period, but if there is any question about the hardiness of the variety, it is better to collect it in late fall or early winter, before there is any danger of winter-injury which it may not be possible to detect in late winter or early spring.

As a general rule, buds are mature enough for use when they have ceased growing and look plump. One of the disadvantages of cutting scion wood in the fall or early winter is that the scions must be carefully stored over winter. If there is much grafting to be done in the spring the scions can be tied in bundles and stored in a box of moist sand, or, if peat is available, sand and peat may be mixed together in equal quantities. The box should then be stored, as nearly as possible, at about 34 degrees F., or just above freezing. Examine them occasionally during the winter and add moisture where necessary to keep the scions from drying out. Too much moisture will cause injury. Waxing the ends of the scions before storing helps to retain the moisture in the scions, but use warm, rather than hot

If mailing or shipping scions, carefully wrap them in damp newspaper, then cover with wax paper, and finally wrap with strong manilla wrapping and tie with strong string.



says C. W. Pace, Langmont, Colo.

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Yet, together, they pour more than 200 million dollars every year into a wide variety of projects that promote progress from coast to coast. They may help build an oil pipeline that stretches for hundreds of miles. Or a group of new homes in some city suburb. Or any number of useful public works, such as roads, bridges, schools, sewage disposal plants.

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So if you are a life insurance policyholder, remember — in all these ways you're helping to make Canada a better land to live in!



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"All these investments earn interest that makes it possible for you and your family to enjoy the benefits of life insurance at such low cost. If you have any questions obout how to make life insurance fit your own special needs, give me a call. I'll be glad to help you!"

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L-654C



Shorthorns proved to be winners for Neil and Alan Muirhead.

Home for Beef Cattle

Wm. Muirhead moved to a club district, bought a herd of beef cattle, and his sons became Saskatchewan Beef Club champions

Y/ILLIAM MUIRHEAD farmed a section of grain land at Wild Rose, Saskatchewan, until his sons Neil and Alan were ready to join in 4-H club work. Although Mr. Muirhead had never raised livestock, he came from a Scottish family, which, in agriculture, seems to suggest livestock. Calf club work, he decided, would be more inspiring to his sons than work with field crops. He bought a quarter-section of land at the edge of Shellbrook, and took up residence there so the boys could join the town's beef club. In the empty stable at their new home he placed some grade cattle. Meanwhile, he carried on his grain farming by long distance.

The boys were even more zealous to learn than he had dared hope, but he soon noticed something else. Too often their grade calves from the commercial herd were culled out of the competitions. It was time for another decision, and half measures, like grading up with high-quality bulls, didn't promise the result that his decisive

mind required. He shipped every animal on the farm, set out to study purebred Shorthorns, and finally bought a small herd of females and a bull.

That was all the brothers Alan and Neil needed to sharpen their appetites for a better understanding of beef cattle. In 1953, they went to Saskatoon to represent their beef club in the provincial contest. They topped the competition there, represented their province in the national finals at club week in Toronto, and finally stood fourth among teams from across the country.

Their small herd numbering only a dozen cows, is rapidly making a name for itself in the West. The champion, and high-priced bull (\$1,125) at the Prince Albert bull sale last spring came from the Muirhead herd, while a year earlier, the senior champion bull at the Saskatoon sale came from the same herd and sold for the same high figure.

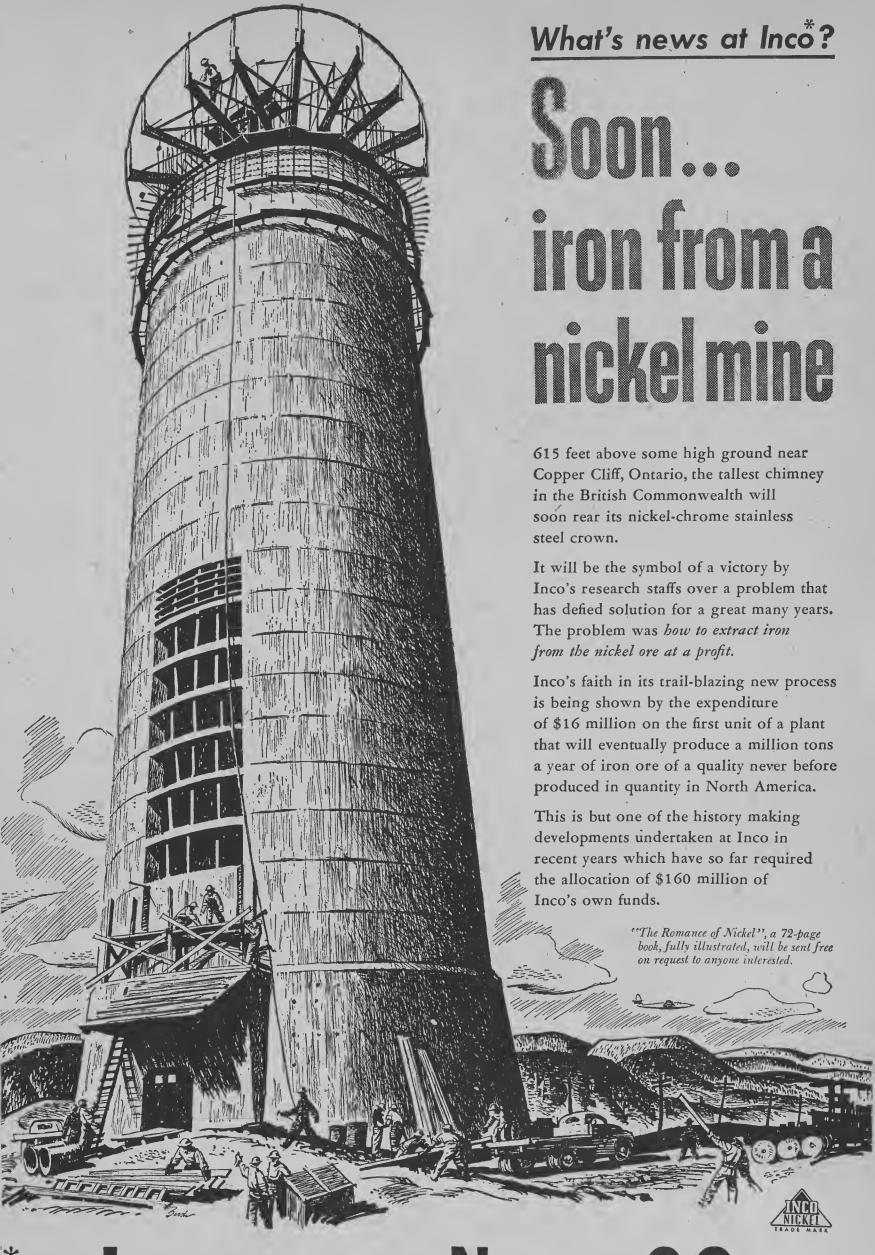
Urban 4-H Clubs

THE 4-H club movement was conceived as a means of bringing the benefits of community living to boys and girls who lived in semi-isolation on the nation's farms. Today the movement has come to realize the same training, and some of the benefits of country living, such as good neighborliness, could be profitably extended to thousands of youngsters "isolated" in urban and suburban areas of our large cities.

The needs of youth are essentially the same, regardless of environment. City boys can be interested in electrical projects just as readily as can country boys. Instruction in car motor maintenance, safe driving habits, or ship model making could prove both valuable and popular. Displays could

be held, similar to club work displays at country fairs. As for the girls, both city and country girls are interested in food preparation and dressmaking. Food is a common denominator linking city and farm. A popular project with 4-H girls in Oklahoma is the identification and quality judging of meat. In their 1954 program the girls learned to identify 50 retail cuts of beef, veal, pork, and lamb, giving the most desirable cooking method for each cut. Like her country cousin, the city housewife spends a good part of her life doing that.

The greatest contribution urban and rural 4-H clubs could make to their communities and the nation would be to establish a bond of understanding through common objectives that would break through the wall of prejudice which has plagued farmer - city dweller relations for generations.



THE NTERNATIONAL NICKEL COMPANY

IMPORTANT AID TO LIVESTOCK FARMERS

There are so many jobs that lye does well and cheaply on livestock farms that most hog and cattle raisers make wide use of this low-cost aid to herd health. For general cleaning of barns, stables and houses, lye is unequalled. A solution of 2 tablespoons of Gillett's Lye per gallon of water is a powerful cleanser and sanitizing agent. Not only does it remove heavy grease and dirt quickly, but also kills many viruses, germs and bacteria which carry cattle and hog diseases. Simply remove loose dirt with a shovel, then scrub with a stiff brush and lye solution.

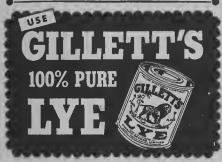
Disinfectants Work Better

In some instances of disease a specific disinfectant may be recommended. Yet, however powerful—and costly—such a disinfectant may be, it cannot kill unless it contacts the germs or parasites in question; and they are usually protected by grease and dirt. Lye cleaning removes this protective coating and permits disinfectants to operate efficiently.

Slaughter Houses

Lye is a great help in cleaning the slaughter house. Before swabbing down the floors, dissolve 3 table-spoons of Gillett's Lye in each gallon of water. This solution will greatly speed the removal of blood, dirt and other matter. It also deodorizes and sanitizes. It enables a single solution to be used for the complete cleaning job.

GLF-83





P.T.O. Driven and Belt Driven Models.
 On wheels or with 3 point hitch mounting.

Viking's combination of hordened steel knives and reversible hordened steel hammers gives you equal efficiency in small groin, hay and fodder. Knife action keeps powder to a mini-

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POULTRY



Good housekeeping at the farm and hatchery is essential for poultry disease control.

Control of Paratyphoid

Hatcheries are a common source of contact for poultry diseases such as paratyphoid

PEAKING at the annual convention of the Canadian Federation of Hatchery Associations, held at Winnipeg in September, Dr. E. H. Bigland, University of Alberta, warned of the dangers of widespread poultry infection through a lack of adequate sanitary measures on the part of hatchery operators. Poultry is constantly "under the gun" as far as disease epidemics are concerned-much more so than sheep, cattle, pigs, and other domestic animals. This is because today most of our domestic birds come from hatcheries, and therefore have a common source of contact with disease organisms.

One of the diseases easily spread through hatchery operations is paratyphoid-an infection caused by any one, or combination of 150 organisms of the Salmonella group. Paratyphoid is essentially a disease of young birds; adult fowl seldom get it in the acute form. It is characterized by inflammation of the intestines, lack of appetite, and diarrhea. Paratyphoid infections are difficult to detect and control. Blood testing of flocks has not been found effective in detecting this disease because many birds carry the infection in the digestive tract. The best control to date is to establish rigid hygienic measures when hatching and rearing the young.

The paratyphoid organism can be introduced into a hatchery in many ways. Birds brought in for trans-shipment, or sick fowl brought in for diagnosis rank high among them. People often serve as carriers, therefore only authorized hatchery personnel, equipped with dis-

infected clothing, should be allowed in the working parts of the plant. Feed bags are another carrier, and special care must be shown when disposing of plant refuse and manure. The chief menace, however, lies in infected eggs shipped from other places. Poor management at the individual farm level is the big offender here. Because of this, it is essential that hatcheries keep eggs and poults carefully identified as to shipper.

Birds carrying Salmonella organisms seldom lay eggs which have the infection inside. It is generally borne on the shell—especially on eggs that have become smeared with infected bird droppings. Once established on the egg, however, the organisms can move and penetrate the unbroken shell. The penetration takes about eight days under ordinary room temperature, but is much quicker under the heat of incubation. Fresh, clean setting eggs, therefore, are one of the fundamentals of good hatchery management.

Eggs received at the hatchery should undergo a routine formaldehyde fumigation as soon as they come in. A recent development in egg cleansing, which has been used successfully in Quebec, is egg dipping. The chief requirements of a dipping solution are that it be cheap, and non-injurious to the egg. Dipping in a two per cent lye solution for 20 minutes is not harmful if done less than three days before the eggs are to be hatched, but if done at six days before hatching, the same treatment might seriously affect egg hatchability.





Both animals and people have become infected with the Salmonella organism through infected poultry. Cases of food poisoning have occurred in human beings from poultry meat that was incompletely cooked, or from mayonnaise, meringues, custards, and other products containing uncooked, or partially cooked eggs. To be on the safe side, eggs and poultry infected with paratyphoid should never be used as food.

Egg and **Poultry Trends**

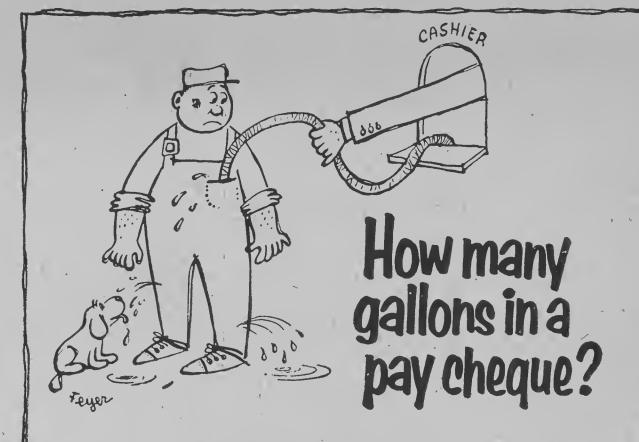
EGG prices in Canada continue to follow the trend in the United States: by September, prices in both countries had registered a decline of from 20 to 25 per cent over those of last year. Some indication of egg marketing prospects for 1955, and the remainder of this year, can be gleaned from a forecast recently published by the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

An expected build-up of monthly egg supplies in the United States through March or April of next year indicates continuing low prices to American poultrymen for some time to come. Although these are expected to rise slightly by mid-spring, there is little chance that they will come up enough to restore egg-feed price ratios to near-average levels for the past few years.

Clue to U.S. egg supplies and prices for 1955-56 lies in the number of chickens being raised for next year's flock replacement. On September 1, the number of potential layers (layers, plus pullets over three months of age) on American farms was up five per cent from one year ago. Layers at present on these farms total some 324 million birds, an increase of eight per cent over last year. In addition to the increased numbers, there has been a marked trend toward a higher production rate per bird, which is likely to continue and further affect the price structure. The result has been a steady increase in total egg production since last August, providing scant hopes for a pronounced seasonal egg price rise this year, or even that prices in early 1955 will substantially exceed the low level established last spring.

For poultry meat, next year's marketing prospects are not much brighter. In Canada, it has pursued a downward trend since last Christmas. Chief cause of this can again be laid to an increase in the over-all supply. More poultry meat has been offered than consumers are willing to take at prevailing prices. The one exception to this has been in the broiler market. Canadians are eating more broilers than they did in 1953-one reason for this is the aggressive merchandising program launched by the broiler industry this year.

An increased supply of birds has also brought increased marketing problems to the Canadian turkey grower. According to a 1954 survey, there were 3.5 million turkeys on the nation's farms at August 1, compared to 2.9 million birds on the same date one year ago, an increase of 23 per cent. Marketing prospects have been further complicated by a large increase in imports from the United



More than ever before! Back in 1939, for instance the average Canadian weekly pay cheque would buy 84 gallons of gasoline... based on



figures of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.



Today's weekly pay cheque will buy 144 gallons, including the provincial gasoline tax, which is considerably higher than before the war.

To put it another way... in 1939 the average Canadian worked 33 minutes to earn enough to buy one gallon





of gasoline. Today he works just 17 minutes, or about half the time.

And today's Esso

gives more miles and better performance than ever before.





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 LARGER TRACTOR ENGINE
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TRANSMISSION
GIVES 4 MORE FIELD
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today.

• A complete range of "job-suited" speeds! M & W 9-Speed Transmission adds

9-Speed Transmission adds
4 more field speeds (6-7½4 more field speeds (6-7½9-11 mph). Stops road gear
clash—gives positive lubrication to pilot bearing.
Models for Farmall M, H,
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Your tractor super-powered-with higher compression, greater displacement and 20% more hp. from M & W aluminum pistons—the most powerful pistons you can install! You'll get better gas economy and far more drawbar pull when you install these super power pistons. Insist on the genuine—the original M & W Add-POW'R special aluminum pistons.

For FARMALLS

• Maintains constant pto speed independent of tractor travel. Prevents slugging in heavy stands or lodged crops. Tractor can be slowed or stopped completely while pto machine clears itself. No shifting or reshifting in the field. Continuous, time-saving power straight through. Compact. Quick installation!

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RAPID GRIP AND LIMITED FROM COAST TO COAST

WORKSHOP

Workshop Helps For Early Winter

Easier and less costly ways of doing a few of the winter's chores are described here

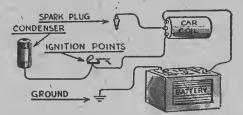
Gluing Wood Accurately. When gluing two pieces of wood it is often difficult to locate the two pieces



accurately. Fit the two parts together without glue and drive two or more small

nails through the top piece and 1/4inch into the bottom one. Separate the parts, and, leaving the nails extending, apply the glue. When the pieces are fitted together the nails will act as locating dowels and prevent the boards slipping out of position when pressure is applied.-O.T., Man.

Weak Spark Booster. Last winter the magneto and coil became too weak to start my 1½-h.p. pump



engine. I put a condenser on the engine and hooked up a 6-volt battery, as shown. This is the principle used on a car. The motor started fine. -E.I.A.

Windshield Cleaning. I always carry

a common choreboy, or pot cleaner in the glove compartment of the car and truck. It is very handy = for cleaning ice



or sleet off the windshield.-J.I.N. V

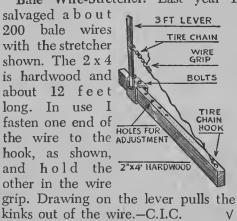
Never-Freeze Waterer. I cut a barrel, as shown in the illustration, and



fitted a board over the open end. I cut a hole in the top and fitted a board, 30 GAL BARREL holding a socket and bulb so that

the bulb was inside the barrel. If no air circulation is allowed it will keep it warm enough to prevent freezing. In cold weather, banking with manure or throwing a blanket over the barrel gives added safety. Two small bulbs might be better, in case the one burnt out.—J.I.P.

Bale Wire-Stretcher. Last year I





Tool For Bales. I cut twines and spread bales with the one tool. I cut the center tine off a three-tined fork and spot-welded a mower section between the outside tines. In use

I drive it down to cut the bale twines and then use it as a fork for feeding the hay.—S.I.S.

Drilling Through Glass. It is possible to cut through glass with a copper

or brass tube. File small saw teeth in the end, to hold the cutting abrasive. Put the tube in a vertical drill press, and rest the glass on a soft pad. Use. three parts ether



and one part turpentine as a lubricant. Run the drill at 15 to 30 rpm, and apply very little pressure. It is necessary to be careful and very patient.-W.F.S.

Paint Splashing. When you finish



painting, the rim of the pail usually holds some paint. To prevent it from SPATTERING spattering when I drive on the lid, I lay a cloth over

the top of the pail.-M.I.C.

Saw Pinching. When ripping a long

board I use a strap door hinge, STRAP HINGE IN SAW CUT as shown, to stop it from pinching. If it still pinches I double the hinge and pull it along as I cut.—H.I.R.

Old Tires For Fuel. To cut tires to use for fuel I built a guillotine with



___ two old ensilage cutter knives, as KNIVES shown. The lower one is bolted to a 4 x 6-inch beam.

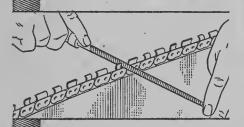
the upper hinged and a tube welded to the back. If kept sharp this will slice old car tires with one stroke.-

Container Subtractor. An indicator

hand for a small scale can be made of light metal and riveted fairly tightly to the metal bracket which is soldered to the scale hand. After placing the empty container on the scale place the indicator at the zero mark

and, when the container is filled, the indicator will show the correct weight of the contents.-H.E.F.

You can't beat BLACK DIAMOND Chain Saw Files



Chain saws require very different sharpening files. The manufacturers of Black Diamond files have pioneered in developing exactly the right types of files for chain saws.

BLACK DIAMOND Chain Saw Files are made to file right. Ordinary saw files are not recommended. Be sure to get the RIGHT FILES for this specialized job. They're BLACK DIAMOND files, with crisp bite and special spiral cut at just the right angle for sharpening and smoothing.

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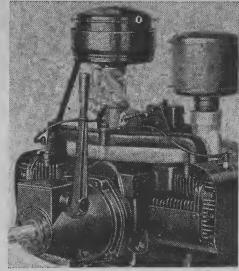
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If you suffer with Arthritic, Neuritic or Sciatic Pains, if restful sleep is dimcult because of these terrible pains, don't fail to send at once for a FREE box of Amazing New Para-dene. Thousands have been helped. There are no obligations or strings attached to this offer. No matter where you live or whether you have faith in any medicine under the sun, send today for this free trial. It will cost you nothing.

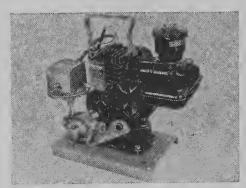
The PREMO MEDICINE CO.
5914 Park Ave., Dept. 215, Montreal, Que.



WHAT'S NEW



This 26.8 Kohler air-cooled engine is a hand clutch. The wet-type, lever-operated clutch, which according to the manufacturer engages at all engine speeds, is mounted on anti-friction ball bearings. (Kohler Co.) (53) V



A hollow shaft pump mounts on the drive shaft of this one h.p. Briggs and Stratton gasoline engine. A vacuum switch shuts down the engine if the water runs dry. The 35-pound unit will pump eight gallons a minute, builds 30 pounds pressure, and lifts water ten feet unprimed and 22 feet primed, says the manufacturer. (Hydro Engineering, Inc.) (54) V



Width and length of this gear can be altered by sliding in or out the steel tubes which make up the frame. It is claimed that the wagon will carry a 7,000-pound load at 60 miles an hour without whipping or weaving. (American Road Equipment Co.) (55) \vee



The 20-inch trough on this elevator will handle small grains, bales, and forage crops, according to the manufacturer. The elevator is balanced to trail well at highway speeds. A 12-foot telescope spout is available. (Kelly Ryan Equipment Co.) (56) \vee

For further information about any item mentioned in this column, write to What's New Department, The Country Guide, 290 Vaughan St., Winnipeg 2, giving the key number shown at the end of each item, as—(17).



Can I stay for supper, mommy?

She's only next door, but it shows you how much the telephone has become a part of everyone's life. Many of today's modern conveniences, like the telephone, are made possible with financial assistance from Imperial Bank of Canada. Yes, the money you save at Imperial helps provide the things you want, and also earns interest for you. That's why it's wise to save regularly at your branch of Imperials

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68-4



MAY DEPEND ON STARTING

When a failing battery ties up expensive equipment that should be working, your profits may be lessened.

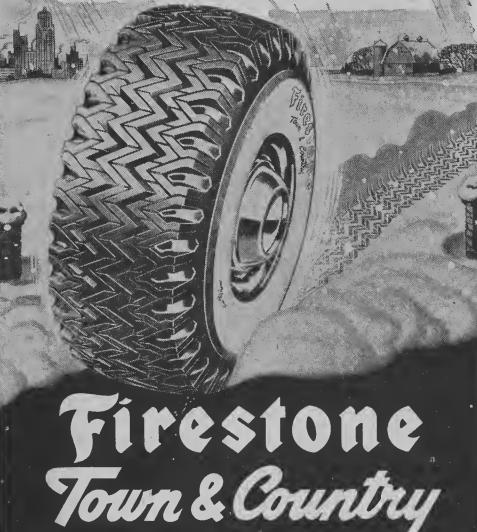
When a failing battery pins your car to the house and the hospital beckons . . . it may mean a life.

Exide Ultra Start Batteries have been known to outlast three cars and travel 170,000 miles without recharging!

This is the kind of dependable and economical power you must have on a farm.







No other traction tire con equal this great oll-season tire. No other tire has all these features—

• PULLS BETTER IN SNOW

New, widely-spaced, slotted shoulder bars bite deep.

• GRIPS BETTER ON ICE

New, wide, winterized tread prevents skidding.

PULLS BETTER IN MUD

New, rugged shoulder design cleans automotically.

• STOPS QUICKER IN RAIN

New, angular slotted tread with scientifically-designed troction elements grip the road firmly.

..and it's Quiet Running too!

the Super All-Traction



DRI-CHARGED

BATTERY

Barley and Oats Pools Closed Out

The Canadian Wheat Board closed

out the 1953-54 barley and oats pools last month and distribution of the final payments on barley commenced October 19. Payments for oats deliveries were not expected to start until after the barley cheques had been distributed. Termination of the 1953-54 oats and barley pools leaves only the wheat pool to be closed. This has been delayed because of the heavy unsold surplus carried over from last season. It is understood, however, that the Right Honorable C. D. Howe, Minister of Trade and Commerce, has stated that an interim payment will be made on last year's wheat deliveries before the end of the current calendar year.

A total of \$9,833,495 will be distributed on the final barley payment. During the crop year August 1, 1953, to July 31, 1954, farmers delivered to the Board for sale 101,193,953 bushels of barley. This works out at an average payment of 9.7 cents per bushel. Payments on the principal grades are as follows: No. 1 C.W. Two-Row, 13.8 cents per bushel; No. 2 C.W. Six-Row, 11.37 cents per bushel; No. 3 C.W. Six-Row, 9.88 cents per bushel; No. 1 Feed Barley, 7.92 cents per bushel; and No. 3 Feed Barley, 15.1 cents per bushel.

On a provincial basis Manitoba farmers will receive something like \$2,800,000 on deliveries of 28,343,000 bushels; Saskatchewan producers will receive \$3,600,000 on 35,577,000 bushels delivered; and Alberta farmers will receive \$3,400,000 on deliveries of 34,122,000 bushels.

Farmers have already received an initial payment of 96 cents a bushel, basis No. 3 C.W. Six-Row barley delivered to the Lakehead or West Coast terminals. Thus, on the average, they will receive something like \$1.06 a bushel, less freight charges, on 1953-54 barley deliveries.

During the 1952-53 crop year Prairie producers delivered approximately 165 million bushels of barley to the Board for sale. In that year they received an interim payment of 15 cents per bushel and a final payment averaging about 13 cents a bushel. Thus producers in the 1952-53 crop year received a price of around \$1.24 per bushel, less freight, compared with \$1.06 last year. Although a considerably larger quantity of barley was delivered during the 1952-53 crop year than during the past year, producers received a higher per bushel price. The explanation is found in the sharp fluctuations which took place in barley prices during the 1953-54 year. These prices have now strengthened and there are indications that satisfactory returns may be expected during the current year.

Delivery Quota System Revised

The Canadian Wheat Board, at the commencement of the current crop year, announced a revised system of initial delivery quotas for wheat, oats, barley and rye based on an equivalent of 100 units, each unit being equal to three bushels of wheat, or eight bushels of oats, or five bushels of barley, or five bushels of rye. Since that time this initial delivery quota has become

effective at a number of delivery points. It was the intention of the Board to authorize a further minimum delivery privilege under the unit system before it instituted a regular delivery quota based on each producer's specified acreage. The Board has abandoned its idea of instituting a further unit quota and has decided upon a regular delivery quota based on specified acreages to become effective as soon as space is available at all delivery stations.

The initial delivery quota based on the unit system becomes effective at all delivery stations where the initial quota has not previously been in effect. Under this provision producers may deliver 300 bushels of wheat, or 800 bushels of barley, or 500 bushels of oats, or rye or any combination of these grains not in excess of 100 units.

Following delivery of the initial quota no further minimum delivery privileges will apply under the unit system but rather a general quota of two bushels per specified acre will become effective as soon as the space situation at individual stations permits the receipt of grain over and above that required to handle the initial delivery quota. It is expected that this general quota will be increased from time to time in accordance with the space situation.

The Canadian Wheat Board's decision to alter its original plans on the unit system may be ascribed directly to the drastic alterations in the Prairie crop picture. At the commencement of the crop year it appeared that western Canada would have an over-all crop of very sizable proportions but due to the ravages of rust, frost and adverse harvesting conditions, estimates of total production have been reduced substantially. While there will be much smaller quantities of new grain to handle this year the Board is still faced with the major task of maintaining specific grades of each individual grain in commercial position in order to take the maximum advantage of trade opportunities.

Further Oats Deliveries Permitted

During the early part of the new crop year producers who were in a position to do so were authorized to deliver quantities of oats and barley up to 1,000 bushels. This authorization has been rescinded with respect to barley but a special delivery quota of 1,000 bushels of oats was left in effect except at those stations where the initial quota was established.

Sufficient quantities of oats have not yet been delivered to meet immediate market requirements and the Board has therefore decided to allow producers who have been unable to deliver this special quota, to deliver the balance of the quota regardless of the fact that the initial delivery quota became effective at all stations on October 15. This policy is to remain in effect until cancelled by the Board.

U.S. Imposes Quotas on Imports of Oats and Barley

Following lengthy investigations by the U.S. Tariff Commission the United States Government last month imposed import quotas on oats and barley entering that country. The Commission was

COMMENTARY

investigating the effect of imports of these grains on the domestic price support program after receiving complaints that foreign grains were interfering with the market situation.

Specific quotas for a 12-month period which commenced October 1 were 40 million bushels for oats and 27.5 million bushels for barley. Since Canada has been the principal source of imports of these grains she received the major portion of the quotas, 39,313,000 bushels of oats and 27,225,000 bushels of barley with the balance of the over-all quota applying to other nations.

It was reported that Canada would undertake voluntarily to limit exports of feed barley to the United States to 3.5 million bushels during this period. The import duty of seven and one-half cents per bushel remained in effect following the President's rejection of a Tariff Commission recommendation of an added tariff fee of eight cents per bushel on all barley imports above 22.5 million bushels.

The import limitations apply to barley, hulled and unhulled, including rolled barley, ground barley and barley malt. The quotas are based on imports by the United States last year. Canada in the 1953-54 crop year ending July 31 shipped approximately 38.9 million bushels to the United States of which about two million bushels was in the form of malt. This was the highest figure in some years, comparing with 26 million bushels in 1952-53 and 10.2 millión bushels in the previous year. Most Canadian exports have consisted of high grade barley.

This was the second consecutive year in which U.S. import restrictions were imposed against Canadian oats. Last year imports were restricted to 23 million bushels for a ten-month period commencing December 10, 1953, and ending September 30, 1954. During the 1953-54 crop year Canada shipped a total of 65.8 million bushels of oats to the United States.

The general consensus of opinion, in view of Canada's short crop, is that no serious harm will be done to this year's marketing situation. However, there is evidence of alarm over the general implication of restrictions. They establish a precedent for future action on the part of the United States; Canada as a free-trade nation is a strong supporter of GATT and as such conducts a very substantial volume of her world trade within the terms of the General Agreement. Undoubtedly the subject will be fully discussed at the current meeting of GATT Nations.

International Wheat Conference Next Year

The International Wheat Council meeting in London last month decided on a world wheat conference in 1955 to broaden membership in that body. The IWC ended its three-day session with a communique which said its executive had been instructed "to begin the preparatory work necessary for an international conference of all interested governments, whether members of the Council or not, for a negotiation of the renewal of the Agreement." Since the present agreement expires on

July 31, 1956, negotiations must commence well in advance if a new agreement is to be completed before the expiration of the current Agreement.

Approval was given at the meeting granting IWA membership to Italy which was a member of the earlier Agreement but failed to join the pact now in effect.

In its survey of the present wheat situation the Council expressed the view that the demand for wheat during the months ahead would be at a higher level than during the last crop year. While the Cóuncil could see some easing in the surplus problem it recognized that "the available exportable surpluses of wheat remain at a very high level and that only a gradual alleviation of this situation can be expected."

Market Outlook Improved

Canadian Wheat Board officials have expressed the view that wheat sales will continue in better than normal volume throughout the current year and may be somewhat higher than during 1953-54. In a recent directive to the Grain Trade, the Board stated that "it will be the objective of the Board throughout the crop year to continue a sound selling policy designed to move as much grain as possible within the present crop year."

There appears to be general agreement in the trade that the outlook for the three major wheat exporting nations, the U.S., Canada and Australia, is showing some improvement. Principal reason for the improvement is the poor crops in most regions of North America and Europe. Quality of wheat harvested is expected to be poor on both continents.

Canadian wheat exports have been running somewhat behind the figures for the same dates last year but a possible explanation is the reluctance of buyers to commit themselves until the outturn of the year's crop is definite. With low yields in prospect and the general poor quality of 1954 wheat the demand for higher quality milling grades is likely to increase sharply. According to London reports Canada is likely to share in increased British buying following the disposal of the surplus wheat which the United Kingdom had as a reserve. A further indication of strengthening of the wheat markets is indicated by less talk of a lower price level for North American wheat.

The fact that Canada will this year have very reduced quantities of milling grades of wheat resulting from the new crop may strengthen the market for high milling grades but will also result in a greater quantity of the feed grades of wheat. Fortunately the prospects for increased domestic marketings of feed grains appear brighter than they have for some time. In some quarters it has been suggested that the domestic use of feed grains during 1954-55 may be 25 per cent greater than last year. This directs attention to beef cattle numbers which are at a near record level at the present time. Consumer purchasing power remains at a high level, and this factor largely determines the price producers receive for their livestock.







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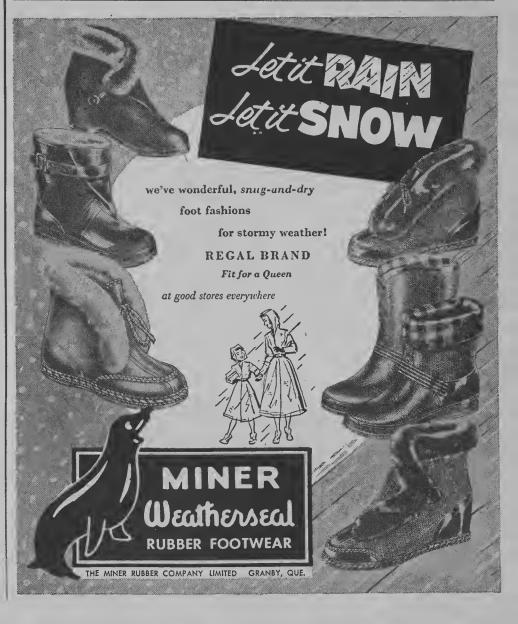
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If the Old House Could Speak!

Continued from page 12

dead and the missing were anxiously scanned in the little prairie town, and in the little grey house, as in hundreds of other towns and thousands of other little grey houses. The hours and days and years of war went slowly and painfully by, and at long intervals there were still the letters and cards from "Somewhere in France." Alas, the fatal message came in the summer of 1918.

During all those war years there was a fever of work in the little grey house. From the capital, Ottawa, from everywhere came the cry, "Produce! Produce! Grow more wheat, bacon, beef. Wheat will win the war." The father, mother and the two remaining dreamers were up long before dawn, and worked into the night. More land was bought, more implements, more tractors, horses, in answer to the incessant call for wheat. But the end of the war came at last, and with it, post-war deflation. There was the burden of debt: mortgages, implements to be paid for, taxes which could not be met. The fond mother; the sturdy father, the little house, all looked just a little careworn, just a little greyer. The windows looking toward the west were not as bright and hopeful now.

THE flu epidemic came and went. Again the little grey house took on the role of hospital. The neighboring bachelors were taken in and cared for. The railway had come in and the little prairie town was only a few miles away. The little country doctor in his old and battered Ford, on the go night and day, came often to the little house. The kerosene lamp never went out in the little grey house during the weeks of 1918. But neighbor Pete Hanson, strong and husky, who would dance all night and pitch bundles all the next day, would never again plow the long furrows. Once more the little house had its funeral service, and again the community gathered there in sorrow and silence, though this time not in such numbers as of yore. The struggle with drought and frost and hail and debt had been too much: many had given up the struggle and moved out, some to their former homes, some to newer lands in the west and north.

Sometimes there were crops, but far too often there were not. Interest, working night and day, kept piling up. Taxes accumulated. As the twenties drew to a close, to usher in the thirties, the father, his upright frame now a little stooped, received a little fresh hope. For two or three years there had been fair crops, and for two years some fair prices. Still, from before daylight until far into the night these people of the little grey house worked. The mother had none of the conveniences that city women now regard as everyday necessities. There was no washing machine - the only running water was that which ran out of the pail on its way from the fardistant, hard-to-work pump, Nor was there any telephone or vacuum cleaners. What a god-send the radio was when at long last they scrimped and saved to buy their first cheap set.

And the father and boys—no eighthour shift for them; instead, two

shifts of eight hours, making 16 hours in the blazing heat of summer; and then the frozen blasts of winter . . . hauling straw and hay for the hungry stock at 30 below zero. Even during the hurtling blizzards, the stock must be cared for. No steam-heated apartments, no cars with heated garages, no theatres for them.

The year 1929 was dry. The crop didn't grow. The rains didn't come. Then something terrible happened—the whole financial world went to pieces. Prices fell to nothing. Choicest farm products would not pay the cost of getting them to market. Hundreds of thousands were jobless and homeless. Greyer and greyer grew the mother, the father, and the little house. One of the dreamers became a wanderer. Discouraged by repeated crop failures, he left the little house to look for a job,—a job that wasn't to be found.

The troubled world was seething in preparation for another conflict. Here and there, nations were already at war, always undeclared. Freedom and democracy were being undermined. This dreamer had a passionate love of freedom, a hatred for all dictators, and so he threw in his lot with Canadian volunteers sailing to fight for their ideals in a far-off country.

"One sleeps where southern vines are drest

Above the noble slain:

He wraps his colors round his breast On a blood-red field of Spain."

Mrs. Hemans painted the identical picture of rhyme and reality.

World economic chaos — mounting debts—taxes that could not be paid—prices far below the cost of production—worn-out, obsolete machinery—the rains that didn't come.

Still there were the father, the mother, the one remaining dreamer, the little house. Wistfully they talked of the green fields of their home state. They talked of the homestead bush areas of the north and west. Could they pioneer once more? Would they look for work in the already crowded cities? Oh, just what would they do? The deciding factor was a love for the soil, for seeing things grow.

So, once more what was left of the community—now only a fraction of the number of those who once came there—gathered at the little house. This time they did not come with sorrow to attend the last service for the departed, but they came nevertheless in sorrow at the thought of parting with those who were leaving.

Soon the farewell auction sale was finished, and the meagre possessions which were to be sold, disposed of. With the setting sun, the few remaining neighbors departed for home.

Today, in the shadows of the towering peaks of the Rockies, another little house is being built, this time of logs, and a few acres of crop are being attempted. A farmer must produce.

In one way or another, this story could be duplicated thousands of times in the semi-arid regions of the West. Yesterday I stood in the doorless threshold of the little old grey house: Today all that remains is the gaping hole of the cellar, now filling with the migrating Russian thistle. In the yard are a few shrubs and trees, broken and torn. They, too, are still looking toward the west for the rains that didn't come.

✓







Consumer's Meat

Continued from page 7

24 per cent of the average family's total disposable income.

There is no way of arriving at precisely accurate expenditures per person, but the Dominion Bureau of Statistics makes tests periodically in a number of large Canadian cities and, from these arrives at the cost of the weekly food basket. This runs in the neighborhood of \$7.50 per person, of which around 22 per cent is expended

In the process of meat distribution, the meat packer and processor undoubtedly performs the largest service. Because of the very large volume involved, it is also the most economical service, and is growing in importance. For a net profit of one-tenth to onequarter cent per pound of products sold, the processor buys, slaughters, chills, classifies, and works up into usable form, every type of animal offered on the market, and finally sells and makes delivery to the trade.

The retailer needs the largest margin from meat sold, and it was undoubtedly the high cost of retailing-from 20 to 35 per cent of the consumer price—which led to the development of chain stores, and latterly, supermarkets. It was this comparatively large margin which also led to the development of locker plants in cities, towns, and villages.

Nevertheless, by far the largest portion of total meat and food retail business is still done by independent stores. For Canada as a whole, they probably do close to two-thirds of the retail food business. In the four Atlantic Provinces the percentage is perhaps nearer 85 per cent. The most recent figures available suggest that in Quebec and Saskatchewan the figure is about 75 per cent; in Alberta 69 per cent; in Manitoba 66 per cent and in Ontario 50 per cent. There are some 50 or more food chains in Canada (of four units or more), but the six largest are said to do around 85 per cent of the total food chain business, or about \$650 million worth.

NEARLY every retail meat dealer, and to a lesser extent each chain store manager, recognizes, or has developed, a certain quality or character in his own store trade. Most of the independent retailers deal fairly steadily with one of the large packing companies. The latter, therefore, must take into account the peculiarities of the trade handled by each of their retailer customers. They have developed a very elaborate system of classifying meat in the plants for the retail trade, and by this means salesmen are able to specify, pretty accurately, the cuts and types of meat that the retailers want. Large store operators and chain store buyers normally visit the coolers of packers and make their own selections of carcasses. In short, the system that has been developed over many years, operates fairly successfully to secure for any retailer, the kind of meat that he has proved by experience to be most saleable.

In Canada, since 1907, there has been federal inspection of animals and meat products, at centralized packing plants. Later on, provision was made under the Food and Drugs Act, to control the use of preservatives on meat

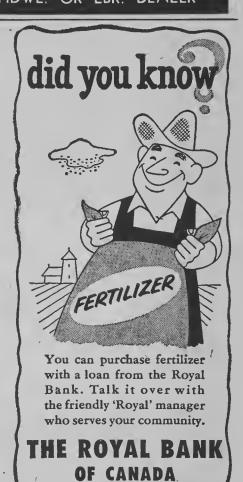




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and meat products, as well as the identification and labelling of such products, and of any of the ingredients that might be used.

Finally, in 1928, quality grades were established for beef carcasses. Only government-inspected meats were eligible for grade branding. Moreover, only two qualities of beef were established—choice and good—which go under the names of "Red" and "Blue" brands. Branding is voluntary, except in British Columbia, where, in Greater Vancouver, a system of grading and branding beef is compulsory, under provincial legislation. There is also legislation in Saskatchewan requiring the branding of lamb and mutton sold in specified areas.

There is a growing demand among producers for the grading of domestic meats through to the consumer. Not all producers, by any means, favor such grading; and if they did, it would be very difficult to apply to some cuts. Some packers disagree with the principle of a few government grades applied across the board; and some retailers likewise disregard beef grades and select only carcasses which they believe will cut out to best advantage in their trade. It is probably safe to say, too, that a very large percentage of consumer purchasers know comparatively little about quality in meats.

IN recent years small retailers who L cannot be sure of finding a ready market for all of the parts of a side of beef have been changing their buying habits. This may also apply to larger retailers as well. For example, there is comparatively little fresh pork sold as carcasses now, although a great deal of fresh pork is purchased by consumers. The retailer wants the processor to supply him with cuts of the size that he can utilize economically: and he often wants them defatted, skinned, and perhaps boned. He knows that the packer can dispose of some parts to better advantage than he can.

Something of the same thing is happening with beef, veal, lamb and mutton. How to dispose of all of the carcass through a retail store is the retailer's problem, and this applies also to methods of utilizing trimmings and waste. The result is that more and more defatting and deboning is done in the packing plant, and more and more purchases are made in the form of quarters, chucks, loins, and ribs, instead of sides. Some of the large chain store organizations that are able to buy in carloads, can ship to a central point and do the cutting themselves, according to the needs of each retail outlet.

Similarly, the time may come before long when the processor will sell meat to retailers, wrapped or unwrapped, in consumer cuts. The self-service method has been applied to meats in recent years. Here the retailer cuts and packages the meats, in consumer-size units. These are then displayed before the consumer with the price of each package plainly marked on it. The packaged meats are displayed in refrigerated display sections and there is no cutting, trimming and weighing of the consumer's order while she waits.

This comparatively recent development combines eye appeal, to which the consumer is attracted, with economy in the clerical force of the store. It relys on presenting the consumer with a sufficient variety of cuts, from which she will be almost certain to find something to satisfy her.

A SIDE of beef provides meat to suit a very wide variety of tastes. Such a variety of tastes, and meat to supply it, also involves a wide variety in meat prices, for different parts of the side. There are nearly a dozen standard roasts, which in themselves represent a considerable variety in price per pound. Some of these, such as sirloin, porterhouse, T-bone or wing roast, also provide steaks.

In addition to the steak-or-roast group of cuts, there are also the shank, flank, brisket and neck. These are the cheaper parts, and make up about 21 or 22 per cent of chilled carcass weight, in a representative beef carcass.

Many consumers, and perhaps some farmers, fail to realize just how much of a 1,000-pound animal that the farmer sells, cannot be sold by the retailer. Dressing percentages, bones, and other waste vary of course, but a representative 1,000-pound animal is likely to produce a warm carcass weighing approximately 530 pounds. When chilled it will weigh, say, 510 pounds. To these weights can be added about 19 pounds of edible offal (liver, heart, kidney, tongue).

Of the 510 pounds of chilled carcass weight, only about two-thirds (66 per cent) will be available to the retailer for sale as steaks or roasts. The other third will consist of the cheaper cuts already mentioned and just over 12 per cent of waste, in the form of bones. suet, and so on. If cuts such as the sirloin tip, rib roast, plate brisket, brisket point, and blade roast are sold as boneless cuts, the waste will increase to 20 per cent of chilled carcass weight, or about 100 pounds. In other words, the retailer can only dispose of about one-third of the live weight of the animal as steaks and roasts.

When we think of the prices the consumer ultimately pays for meat it would help to remove many misunderstandings, if farmers could remember the following:

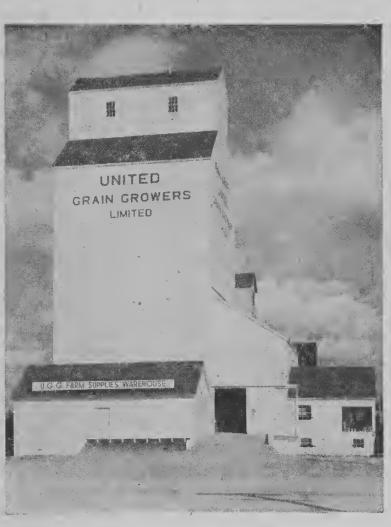
First, only a relatively small percentage of the market cattle produced are of good or choice quality. Second, after killing, and dressing, only about 529 pounds of a 1,000-pound animal will be available for sale as chilled meat, by the processor. Third, of the 255-pound side of beef which the retailer buys from that animal, no more than two-thirds, or about 168 pounds can be sold as steaks or roasts. Fourth, of the remainder, from 30 to 50 pounds will be waste, and so on depending on whether the cuts are sold bone-in, or boneless. Fifth, the cheaper cuts, must be sold for a much lower price per pound and constitute about one-fifth of the chilled carcass weight. Sixth, in addition to the carcass proper, there will be less than 10 pounds of edible offal per side, available for sale to the consumer.

Last year, it required seven people to consume a representative carcass of beef during the year. In addition, they would eat average amounts of veal, pork, lamb and poultry. The fact that Canadians were willing to consume 73 pounds of beef per capita in 1953 indicates, nevertheless, that the price of beef relative to other meats seemed reasonable, notwithstanding that an hour's work by an industrial wage earner bought less of some cuts of beef than in 1939.

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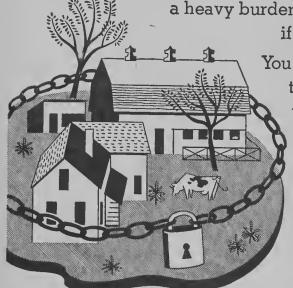


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COLUMBUS,

The 4-H Clubs of Maple Creek

Continued from page 9

Home economists had already laid plans for the big meal, and numberless bowls of salads were mixed. The huge pit for the beef was dug, the fires lit and the big roasts wrapped, smeared with flour paste, wrapped some more and buried between sheets of iron over the hot rocks. As the



4-H Club members see an egg-candling demonstration by L. Forbes.



Little Gail Myers is helped by Phil Southwood and Mrs. Mary Boyd.

preparations were completed, a huge cavalcade numbering 250 boys and girls from the Blaine County (Montana) 4-H clubs rolled into the Park to be welcomed by 500 Canadian 4-H'ers. The program was soon under way and they listened as the redcoated Mountie told stories of the force, and other speakers outlined hopes and plans for Saskatchewan, and Canada, and the world. They thrilled to the spectacle of the 16 young riders putting on their colorful and rhythmic show up on the hill as the fluffy clouds drifted overhead, and banners of the United States, and Canada, fluttered in the breeze along with the 4-H emblem.

And after it was all over-the club meetings, contests, picnics and allone thing was certain, at Maple Creek, as long as 4-H'ers keep themselves and the community so active, just so long will they continue helping to make the community a better place in which to live.

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Farmers for Seven Centuries

Continued from page 10

The remaining 150 acres M. de Dreuille has divided up in a root-grain-grass rotation, which usually runs eight or nine years, depending on the heaviness of the grass yield. None of the land is allowed to lie fallow.

For the first year of the rotation M. de Dreuille splits the field between potatoes, a root crop resembling our mangels, and corn. All of the production is for livestock fodder. The root and corn crops are followed with three years of cereal grains,—wheat, barley and oats, the oats acting as a nurse crop for lucerne (alfalfa), the most common cultivated hay in France. The lucerne is left down for four or five years, depending on its general health, before it is broken up to start the rotation again.

One of the things that seemed handiest about French farming was the wide time-spread between seeding and harvesting operations. Most of the cereals are seeded in October, and establish a good growth before the snow covers them. There is apparently little damage from frost. When we visited the de Dreuille farm in early August, the harvest (via the old binder-threshing machine method) was nearing completion.

Spring cultivation gets under way again in March, and by April the potatoes, root crops and nurse crop for lucerne have been planted. Corn is planted in late April or early May.

The hay harvest appeared to be almost a continuous affair. M. de Dreuille gets three cuttings in most years from his lucerne. He usually takes the first before the middle of May, for ensilage. He gets another one by the end of June, which is stacked dry; and he takes a third cutting in September, again for the silo. On a first cutting he usually figures on getting about two tons per acre.

WHEAT is the only cash crop on the farm and, incidentally, the only French product which is not sold on a free market. The balance of the field production is marketed through the livestock.

The farm has been putting an increasing accent on ensilage in recent years; and last summer there was a new vertical silo waiting for the corn crop. The black metal structure was the first new building for the farm in a number of years. M. de Dreuille puts the ensilage up without any sort of preservative and claims that he gets no spoilage.

In addition to the Charollais, the farm keeps three good grade sows of the Large White type and a goodsized poultry flock.

The five horses on the de Dreuille establishment were obviously in good working condition and we soon found the reason why. While tractors are no more expensive than in Canada (a two-plow model comes close to \$2,000) gasoline is the awe-inspiring price of 65 francs a litre which works out to about 70 cents a gallon. There

is a tractor on the de Dreuille farm, but it is treated with respect.

This high cost of mechanical operation explains in part what seemed to us like a top-heavy labor force,—even for harvest—, of six men. M. de Dreuille was of the opinion that labor was expensive too. An experienced farm worker expects \$700 a year with lodging.

Despite his handicap, M. de Dreuille moves around the farm with a great deal of freedom and seems to have all the operations at his fingertips. Currently he is getting some assistance from his nephew who is operating a farm a few miles away.

M. DE DREUILLE has three sons who are currently engaged in three traditional French services. One is in the church, near Cressanges. One is in the army at Casablanca, and a third in the foreign services, in Madagascar. That does not mean that the 700-year chain of de Dreuilles will be broken, however. The feeling in the family is that the young men should have the opportunity to travel before settling down.

One of the sons is returning soon to take over the farm. When he does, he will be expected to carry on the work of streamlining the old farm to keep it in touch with modern problems.

Throughout every country in Europe the easy life of the landed squire, or country gentleman, has become a thing of the past. A good many of the old chateaus of France have become little more than visiting spots for tourists. The land has often fallen into the worst forms of tenancy.

For Leon de Dreuille it was necessary to make a choice. Farming had to become a serious, sober business of profit and loss, or he stood to lose the rich, rolling landscape that his family had held for generations.

The de Dreuilles no longer use the minor title "comte" which is their heritage, but they have retained the old desire to live on the land, and have added to it a new one—to make it more productive.

With modern methods of agriculture, with sane, economical operation, good livestock breeding, plus crop rotation and fertilizers they are well started on the road to putting back into the farm, all that 28 generations of farming have taken from it. At the same time they've kept the operation out of the red.

Madame de Dreuille is intensely proud of the fact that there is now a young grandson, and feels that the continuance of the de Dreuille ownership is assured for another 50 years at least.



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A Canadian Looks at Chile

Continued from page 13

Sunflower lines were also sent from Morden, to be grown at the La Molina experiment station in Peru, during the 1953-54 season. When I visited this station in March, rust was heavy on all the sunflowers, except a few lines with Canadian parentage. Thus, three countries in South America, all of which have assisted the Canadian work by growing an extra generation during our winter, or by making plot

tests under their conditions, may be able to solve some of their disease problems with our material.

WEEDS are among Chile's major problems, and an important weed is the introduced blackberry. The spreading canes, with their vicious thorns, have taken over irrigation ditch banks, climbed half way up even tall poplars and willows, spread into fields and smothered pastures; and pulled little strips of hide off at least one Canadian. Some farmers cut the canes in the fall and burn them, but this practice has done little to control the weed. One United States expert,

who studied the problem intensively, recommended the use of 2,4,5-T, a relative of 2,4-D weed killer, but its use is not yet general. If spraying is done on a large scale, and at the right stage of growth, it is possible that many thousands of acres will become more productive, and that losses of water from irrigation ditches will be reduced. The loss of the delicious berries, and the jams and marmalades made from them, will be a small price to pay for freedom from the spiny terror.

Soil erosion might be expected in a country of steep hillsides and irrigated valleys, and its ravages are

visible in many areas. In one district with reddish soil, about 400 miles south of Santiago, there were gullies more than 15 feet deep cut into fields along the road. Conservation specialists, working with the assistance of United States experts, are introducing better farming practices to reduce erosion, and are encouraging tree planting on a large scale, to help control runoff of water.

Most of the trees along the lower slopes of the mountains, in the agricultural regions, have been gone for a long time. Extensive plantations of pines, along slopes and also in sandy soils best used for forests, are valuable not only for flood and erosion control, but as sources of lumber, fuel, and pulp. The rate of tree growth in Chile, where winters are mild, and in the south, wet, has to be seen to be believed by a Canadian. Pines are ready for harvest in 18 years! Poplars, grown as regular crops to be made into matches, mature at least as fast. Eucalyptus trees are very popular in wood lots and as windbreaks. They are cut at 15 to 18 years, and promptly send up new stems. A eucalyptus, cut for the second time eight years ago, had four trunks, each ten inches in diameter. Even more impressive are the giant native trees in the south; there were stumps of giant Fitzroya evergreens from 15 to 18 feet in diameter.

Soil fertility problems are not as readily seen by the traveller as soil erosion, but Chilean agronomists assured me that the situation is serious. Two examples of deficiency diseases not previously reported in Chile, were encountered. Sugar beets near a sunflower field in the south of Chile were badly damaged as a result of boron deficiency. Alfalfa on a large ranch in the dry north, visited by request, was dying, apparently also because of boron deficiency. This, and other nutrient deficiencies, can be remedied readily, because fertilizers are produced in the country on a large scale. Other soil troubles may be harder to overcome.

A BOUT 30 species of forage crops have already been tested for years in various zones, and agronomists are now ready to recommend the best ones for each area. They hope to have 30,000 acres producing forage seed in eight years, enough for 2,000,000 acres of forage. They estimate that will support enough cattle to make the country independent of Argentina, from which they now import about 200,000 head a year. Better feed supplies should increase the milk yields from their Holsteins, which now average only seven pounds a day. Improvement work, as well as better feeding, will be required to improve beef production. Beef herds now include a wide variety of breeds, some of them unsuited to the country; and many of the animals look like scrub stock even to a plant scientist. Animal diseases must also be controlled more effectively, to increase production. Inoculation against foot-and-mouth disease is practised intensively in some large demonstration areas. An eradication program, similar to those in the United States or Canada, would be beyond the resources of the country.

Some of the other difficulties encountered were well illustrated in the sunflower crop. In western Canada, the sunflower grower does not handle the seed, except to tip a bag into the

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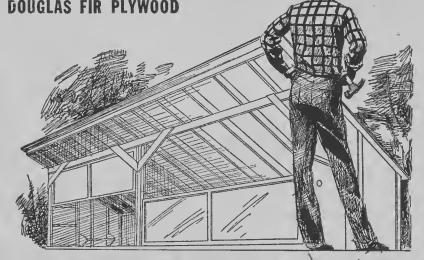
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seed drill. He may hoe weeds, but manages to control most of them with tractor-drawn cultivators. He straightcombines the crop at a rate of from 15 to 40 or more acres per day, depending on conditions. His truck takes the seed from the hopper, straight to the crushing plant or granary.

In Chile, much of the sunflower acreage is sown by seed drill, but some of it is still broadcast. Weeds are controlled by laborers with hoes. The crop must be irrigated, but this expense at least is offset by the greater yields obtained under irrigation. When the crop matures, laborers cut off the sunflower heads with knives or sickles, cut the stems about two feet above the ground, and impale the heads on the stem to dry. In ten days or two weeks, laborers collect the dry heads, place them in bags, and carry the bags to the nearest ox-cart. The bagged heads are then stacked until they can be threshed by an old-style separator. The clean seed is bagged and stacked, until it can be delivered to the crushing plant. Sunflower seed processors, who provide the bags, own over 2,000,000 of them.

A good field-hand can harvest about half an acre of sunflowers a day. For his work, he receives about five or six dollars a month, a cottage (which may be a mud hut, or a decent house, depending on the farm), a garden patch in which to grow his vegetables, the right to pasture a horse and a cow or two with the farm herd, and an allowance of bread every day. He lives largely on beans, corn, and a kind of squash, something like a pumpkin; and drowns his sorrows in large quantities of cheap wine.

The farm operator, who may have anywhere from 1,000 or 2,000 acres, up to 20,000 or even 50,000, usually has a large number of families living on his estate, often in a little village. The owner may live on his farm and supervise the work, but more commonly he lives much of the time in the city, and leaves farm management to a major-domo.

MONG the problems encountered A by the farm owners, are the prices set by the government for farm produce. Not only are some of the prices low in relation to costs of production, but in some cases they do not reflect the differences in returns per acre from various crops, or the importance of the crop in the national economy. On several occasions, when shortages of certain plant or animal products led agricultural advisers of the government to recommend higher prices to farmers, political considerations seemed more important. Prices were kept down, and supplies dwindled even further. In 1949, sunflowers were produced on approximately 185,000 acres, near the longterm goal of 200,000 acres. In 1953-54, the area was down to about 80,000 acres, as a result of the unfavorable price relationship to other crops.

The Chilean department of agriculture has currently embarked on an eight-year program of increasing production and improving farm practices. The work of producing new, better, disease - resistant crops, better livestock, of conserving resources, and educating farmers to put into practice all the improved methods already known, will require large numbers of trained people. There are only about 300 agricultural graduates in Chile at the present time. Only two of them, neither working for the government, hold the Ph.D. degree, which is frequent among agricultural researchers in North America. The number of trained agricultural workers will have to be doubled to carry out the plans made for the next eight years, but present pay scales are too low to attract many students to the agricultural professions. As an example of the seriousness of the shortage, there are only four plant pathologists in government service, available to study all the diseases occurring on a tremendous ganization of the United Nations, and

number of crops growing under an extremely wide range of conditions. Farmers familiar with losses due to wheat rust in Canada will appreciate, the need for specialists, when they learn that every year rust destroys about 25 per cent of the wheat in Chile, and in some years 40 per cent. That is only one disease, on one crop.

The government is aware of agricultural problems, and has lately increased appropriations to the Department of Agriculture five-fold. Such outside agencies as the Foreign Operations Administration of the United States, the Food and Agriculture Ormore recently the Rockefeller Foundation, are giving extremely valuable help by providing trained men, money, and equipment, and by helping to train Chilean specialists. Chile has proud, capable people, ready to help themselves. Their problems are serious and many, but not insoluble. They are away to a good start.

(Note: Dr. W. E. Sackston, Canada Laboratory of Plant Pathology, University of Manitoba, Winnipeg, specializes in diseases of oilseed crops. He spent three months in Chile this spring, at the invitation of the Chilean Government, to investigate sunflower diseases.—ed.)





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The Return of Rufo

Continued from page 11

yet a second reason why I can not remain here. For a woman is waiting for me in the north."

"Oh?"

"Yes. Guadalupe, she is called. And," -negligently,- "one of these days I shall marry her."

"And what," she inquired, "is it to me whom you might take to wife?"

"I thought that, being cousin to me, you would like to know."

Again silence; and after a while she said:

"I, too, am thinking of getting mar-

He gave a start, but quickly controlled himself. He asked her who the man was; and she went on that she couldn't tell him, shouldn't, indeed, have mentioned the subject. It was a secret. And he mustn't let on to a soul.

"But I thought," she added, giving him back his words, "that, being cousin to me, you would like to know. Well," -with a laugh-"here's wishing the best of luck to your love-and the best of luck to mine!"

She walked away . . . And she whispered: "Rufo-and another woman!" Her heart tightened, hurt.

Jealousy? No - no, she decided angrily. How could that be? She did not love him. At least, loved him only in a cousinly manner. And that was, precisely, what he thought, as he looked after her. Oh, yes-he loved her only in a cousinly manner. There had been other women in his life. More beautiful than Esperanza, more desirable. This Guadalupe, for instance-

He grinned rather ruefully; then mounted and rode on toward his parents' home. He reached the little adobe house. Four years had passed since he had seen it, had seen his father and mother. And his arrival was unexpected, since he had never written-for the simple reason that he had never learned to write - as, for that matter, his parents had never learned to read. Nor had he been able to send word to them, as this village was off the beaten track, and money was scant here and seldom did a travelling packman venture into the neighborhood.

TE opened the door. He saw his H mother squatting on the ground, cooking tortillas over a charcoal brazier for the evening meal. She looked up. He knew that she had not recognized him, standing there in the shadows; and he smiled and asked:

"Am I welcome here?"

She rosed and curtsied politely.

"Welcome," was her hospitable answer, "whoever you are, Christian or-the Lord forbid-heathen."

"Welcome, too, if I be your son?"

He came a step nearer, and she gave a choked cry. She rushed up to him and hugged him to her breast.

"Son!" she sobbed. "Oh, son! Now let the sweet Lord Jesus indeed be praised!" She kissed him, raising herself on her toes a little, since she was so small and he so tall. "Sit down!" she exclaimed. "The tortillas are almost ready. And there are enchiladas, and a bit of venison I shall cook for you the way you liked it as a boy, with onions-remember?-and pepper sauce

"Has Father already gone to rest?" he broke in on her words.

Yes." Teresa's accents were heavy. "Gone to rest a long time since. Three years now he has been sleeping beneath the clods."

"Three years-" Ruforechoed dully, tears welling up in his eyes.

"Three years—and I the feeble, helpless old woman, without a man in the house! And what I would have done without Esperanza, the strength and love of her, the Lord alone knows! Looking after the fields she was! Doing daily a man's full work! Oh," -a little in bitterness-"doing your work, son! Oh, whatever gave you the notion to go away from here and crack my heart?"

"I-I had to! Had to see the world outside."

"And did you find it better than this, our own world?" She shook a bony finger under his nose; and he grinned.

The years, he reflected, had not changed her; no more than they had changed Esperanza. Still short-tempered, his little old mother, and sharp of tongue. And he recalled how his father, a big, burly man, had often quailed under the lash of her words.

"I know," she cried, "why you went away: Because, O worthless one, you wanted to go roistering with wicked, laughing men-and wanted to drink the reddest and eat the fattest and kiss the most wanton-"

He silenced her by taking her in his

"Even the most wanton," he told her, "had never lips as soft as yours."

He kissed her, and she slapped his cheeks hard. But she giggled and she held him close. "Never mind," she said. You went away-and now you're home, with Esperanza and me. It is as God wills."

TE inclined his head. Oh, yes, he thought-everything was as God willed. Thus God had willed that, four years earlier, he, a lad of eighteen, already tall and strong, had gone with Esperanza across the hills to the little town of Moaxaca to swap there some home-made fibre mats, laden on their burro, for iron pots and pans his parents needed.

It was the first time Esperanza and he had been away from their native village. So to them the little town seemed enormous; and indeed, it was more thronged than usual, since a great fiesta was going on. Not only that. Also, Pancho Villa was in town with a number of his soldiers. Pancho Villa, who, whatever his reputation as a bandit north of the Rio Grande, was beloved south of the river. For would he not bring a measure of liberty and prosperity to the masses? Was he not going to split up the huge haciendas so that every peon, hereafter, would have a right to his own few acres?

So there was rejoicing in Moaxaca. The dusty lanes were crowded with people in their holiday best, the men in their gaudiest serapes, the women in their finest rebozos. And all chattering, jesting. Stopping at booths where pulque and tequila was sold, and at little open-air stalls where all sorts of simple things could be bought, or swapped for other simple things.

And greetings and embraces as friend met friend. Abuse as enemy met enemy.

"Owl!" "Jackal!"

"Goat! Father of little goats!"

Then blows struck. A white-haired priest separating the contestants and cuffing them with cheerful impartiality. And everybody laughing, and Rufo laughing as loudly as the rest. Nudging Esperanza, telling her that this was

"Not like life home in our valley," he said. "So stupid, our life there—with ever the dull song of the plow, the grating song of the harrow-

"An honest song!" she interrupted

impatiently. "A decent song!"

"And yet, it is stupid, stupid!" He pointed at one of Pancho Villa's captains who passed by, smart in khaki. "Here is one," he said, "whose life is different!"

'And foolish! We are children of the soil. Not children of strife."

He did not reply, but shrugged his shoulders.

By this time they had traded the fibre mats for pots and pans and loaded their burro. It brayed complainingly, hungrily. So they gave it its evening alfalfa. Then, since they too were hungry, they sought a shady place, found it beneath the trees in front of an inn at the end of the main street where it ended abruptly, dipping down to a deep ravine. There they sat, eating their hard-boiled eggs and cold frijoles. They finished their meal; and Esperanza said:

"Shall we be on our way?"

"Not yet. I like it here."

"But it's getting late."

He argued, finally gave in.

"Very well!"—ill-naturedly. "Back to the stupid, stupid life." He rose. "I want a drink of water."

He entered the inn. She waited outside. The street was deserted. Tired, she closed her eyes—then opened them and looked up as, farther down the street, came noises, and she saw Pancho Villa astride a white horse, preceded by half a dozen soldiers who cleared the way for him. The people cheered enthusiastically, "Viva Villa! Viva Villa!"—and some threw flowers. And then, almost, there was tragedy.

For one tight little bouquet of stiff golden-yellow zempaxuchitl blossoms hit Villa's horse between the eyes-a nervous beast that reared, plunged, scattering the people right and leftjerked into a frantic gallop down the street toward the steep-walled canyon at the end of it, toward death. And men running, yet unable to catch up with horse and rider; and nobody near except, in front of the inn, a little brown-eyed girl.

A frightened man was Pancho Villa. And a brave man. For even as he passed the inn in a whirlwind of dust and flying hoofs, even as Esperanza jumped up-oh, she thought, she had to do something, something!-even at that moment he cried out warning

"No, no! Don't-"

But already she had run forward. She leaped from the ground. She caught the crazed animal round the neck. She was dragged along, yet held on with all her young strength, her muscles hardened by the toil of the fields; and at the very edge of the precipice, the horse stopped, snorting, shivering.

T was an hour later. In a private were sitting with Pancho Villa. He was at his seventh glass of pulque, and his black eyes glittered.

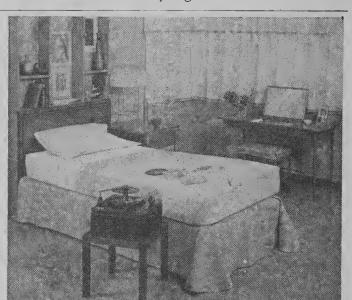
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"You mean it, *chiquita*?" he demanded. There is nothing I can do for you, though you have saved my life?"

"Nothing at all, Senor Coronel." He smiled.

"Never," he declared, "have I met a less greedy person. Still, there must be something you desire. Suppose,"—and his black eyes glittered more than ever—"you come with me, eh? There'll be silks and jewels and—"

He paused. She blushed and shook her head; and he laughed.

He said that—by the Cross!—he was just as glad. For back where he was going was a girl called Guadalupe, and she was as jealous as a wildcat, and he suspected her of carrying a knife in her garter.

He rose—inquired once more:

"There is nothing I can do for you?"
"Nothing at all."

And then Rufo spoke:

"If my cousin does not want to go with you, let me go in her place?"

"No!" cried Esperanza. "No, no!"

"Please!" begged Rufo. "Take me along, Senor Coronel! I would like to find my fortune."

Pancho Villa looked at the young peon, so sturdy and strong. Just the kind of lad he needed.

He clapped him on the shoulder.

"You have found your fortune, chico," he declared. And to Esperanza, who implored him not to listen to Rufo: "Why stand in the way of it, girl?"

He went to the door-called out:

"A horse for Rufo Garcia! He rides our way!"

So presently Rufo mounted and was off with Pancho Villa to the north; and the last he saw was the mirroring of the evening sun in Esperanza's tearwet eyes as she stood in the middle of the road, looking after him.

She swallowed hard.

"I wish," she whispered, "-oh, I wish my heart would not beat so!"

She took the road home, driving the burro; and it was late at night that she reached the little adobe house, and there her aunt was waiting, and seeing the girl was alone, she asked what had happened to her son, and Esperanza wept.

"He has gone away," she sobbed, "with Pancho Villa's merry, ruffianly men—and I'll never see him again."

"Pah!" said the old woman. "He will surely, surely return. For there was never yet a bad penny that did not find its way back to the till."

But the weeks rolled on, and the months, and finally the years. There was vague news, occasionally, of Pancho Villa's high deeds, though no news ever of Rufo. For let me repeat that he had never learned to write, as Esperanza and Teresa had never learned to read. And twice only, as time passed, travelling packmen came to the village. But when Esperanza spoke to them of Rufo, they shook their heads.

No, they said, they did not know him, had not heard of him. They were

peaceful traders. The yardstick was their weapon. What dealings had they with those who carried rifles slung across shoulders and naked daggers on hips?

RUFO, in the meantime, acquitted himself very well, up and away on the bloody road of strife... Strife throughout Mexico. Tumult filling the



"I got you a present dear, those little hands weren't made to be soiled by toil!"

land from rim to rim. And Rufo fighting so bravely that quickly he rose from private to sergeant, and from sergeant to captain. Nor any longer the crude peasant, but a passable imitation of a *caballero*, knowing, between battles, how to bow over a lady's hand and pay her pretty compliments.

Compliments, for instance, to Guadalupe Lopez, that lithe, golden, wicked woman who looked upon him with favor. But dangerous favor, for everybody knew how matters stood between her and Pancho Villa; and that, wise in her way, she believed in feeding the fire of passion with the oil of jealousy.

Still, a sturdy lad could not reply with a virtuous, "No!" when a woman whispered softly. And as to the danger—why, it gave a spice to one's happiness. Happiness in the knowledge how far he, the peon, had travelled on the road to success.

But-was he happy? Really happy? He did not know. Yet he did know (later on he spoke of it to Esperanza) that his thoughts, though he tried to ridicule them out of existence, were often of home; of the simple days there, the kindly days-and the kindly people. And then he would see with his soul's eyes the honest fields and the great brave land of trees and rocks. Would see his father and mother and-yes, Esperanza. Little Esperanza, black-haired, brown-eyed, self-willedand maybe, as he was thinking of her, so was she thinking of him, nor knowing how famous he had become, and how rich . . .

He would count his riches. Four hundred and fifty gold pesos. Back in his village they did not know such wealth existed. Ah, the things he could buy with it—for his parents! And for Esperanza. And wouldn't she be proud of him!

Suddenly one day he decided he would go home. Merely on a short

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BASIC CHEESE DOUGH

Scald

1½ cups milk

3 tablespoons granulated sugar

2 teaspoons salt

3 tablespoons shortening

Remove from heat and cool to lukewarm. In the meantime, measure into a large bowl

1/2 cup lukewarm water

1 teaspoon granulated sugar

and stir until sugar is dissolved. Sprinkle with contents of

1 envelope Fleischmann's Active
Dry Yeast

Let stand 10 minutes; THEN stir well. Stir in lukewarm milk mixture. Stir ir

2½ cups once-sifted bread flour and beat until smooth and elastic; stir in

1½ cups lightly-packed shredded old cheese

Work in

2½ cups more (about) once-sifted bread flour

Turn out on lightly-floured board and knead dough lightly until smooth and elastic. Place in a greased bowl and grease top of dough. Cover and set dough in warm place, free from draught, and let rise until doubled in bulk. Turn out dough on lightly-floured board and knead lightly until smooth. Divide into portions and finish as follows:



1. CHEESE LOAF

Shape half a hatch of dough into a loaf and fit into a greased hread pan about $4\frac{1}{2}$ by $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Grease top. Cover and let rise until doubled in bulk. Bake in a moderately hot oven, 375° , about 40 minutes—cover loaf with hrown paper during latter part of haking to avoid crust becoming too brown.

2. MARMALADE BRAID

Roll out a quarter of a hatch of dough into an 8-incb square on a lightly-floured board; loosen dough. Spread with ¼ cup marmalade and sprinkle with ¼ cup chopped nutmeats. Roll up jelly-roll fashion; seal edge and ends. Roll out into an oblong 9 inches long and 3 inches wide; loosen dough.

Cut oblong into 3 lengthwise strips to within an incb of one end. Braid strips, seal the ends and tuck them under braid. Place on greased cookie sheet. Grease top. Cover and let rise until doubled in bulk. Bake in a moderately hot oven, 375°, about 20 minutes.

3. CHEESE BREAD STICKS

Cut a quarter of a hatch of dough into 12 equal-sized pieces and roll, one at a time, into slim strips about 7 inches long. Brush strips with water and roll lightly in cornmeal. Place, well apart, on greased cookie sheet. Cover and let rise until doubled in bulk. Bake in a moderately bot oven, 375°, about 10 minutes.

visit, of course. At the time he was in garrison at Durango. Villa had gone to Mexico City to discuss matters of state with President Carranza. So Rufo called on Colonel Jimenez, second-incommand, who granted him a month's furlough, added that—yes!—Captain Garcia could leave at once.

Rufo expressed his thanks and left. Down the street was a shop. He entered, bought a handsome bracelet for Esperanza. On his way back to his quarters to pack his things he passed Guadalupe's house, and on an impulse, went upstairs to say good-bye to her.

She was very lovely as she lay there, clad in yellow silk, on a couch heaped with green pillows, glistening like a tiger-beetle in a nest of fresh leaves. He bowed over her hand. Desire eddied up in his eyes, and Guadalupe saw it, asked casually, practically:

"And what farewell gift have you brought me?"

He hesitated. There was in his pocket the bracelet he had bought for Esperanza. Should he—No, no! It belonged to his cousin. Besides, he was still at heart too much the shrewd peasant to pay where, perhaps, there was no need. So he replied:

"The finest gift in the world."

"Namely?"

"Myself."

She laughed then. Here, she thought, was a man after her own heart, law-less and arrogant. And she drew him to her. He kissed her — then quickly jumped up as he heard a yell of rage. And he turned, saw on the threshold Pancho Villa, who had come back unexpectedly from Mexico City.

Rufo did not stop to explain or apologize. He must get away from this place, at once. So he ran out on the balcony, leaped over the railing—it was not a great distance, the apartment being one floor above the street—and landed safely on the pavement below.

On the street he saw Villa's horse, vaulted into the saddle and was off, using quirt and spurs unmercifully. He had no chance in his headlong flight to stop at his quarters and pick up his treasured gold pesos. And he had nothing to show for his four years' bloody strife but the clothes on his back and the bracelet he had purchased for Esperanza; and on the long road home he had to trade it in for food and drink.

SO now that he had reached the village, he was as poor as when he had left. Poor—and angry and hurt, too.

For Esperanza had mocked him with her first words. His mother had given him the sharp edge of her tongue. And that first night after supper, both raised eyebrows and spoke slightingly when he began to tell of the wonderful things he had seen and done, the fame and the riches that had been his share.

"Where are they?" Esperanza demanded. "For I would like a red silk dress, gold-embroidered and with puffed sleeves, for the fiesta, next month, of Our Lady of Mercy."

"And I," chimed in his mother, "a new rebozo."

"And a wealth of silver bracelets," said Esperanza, "to jingle merrily at the dance."

"And shoes—new shoes for my ancient feet."

"Ah"—as the young woman broadly

winked at the old—"your golden pesos, where are they, hombre?"

He sat there and glowered. He had been afraid, and ashamed, to tell them the truth: that he had left Durango like a thief in the night. He had told them that he had been sent on a special and important mission, and in such a hurry that he had not had the time to take along his treasure of clanking pesos.

But evidently they did not believe him. And—what was he to do?

Well, he decided presently, he knew what he was going to do! There were other leaders, besides Pancho Villa, roaming the land. He would join one of them, would again achieve fame and fortune, would then return to the village, rich and important . . .

"Do you remember," Esperanza interrupted his thoughts, "when we were children, and you cut yourself a stout cudgel, and slashed with it at the cornstalks, making believe they were fierce, bloodthirsty warriors and—"

"Good night!" he cried, and went to his room in a huff.

He lay down on his bed. Oh, yes, he reflected, as he had before, he would again achieve fame and fortune and return to the village—not alone, but with a lovely woman riding by his side; and then Esperanza would be worried.

But-would she?

Why, she wouldn't care. There was that man to whom she had plighted her troth. He wondered who the man was. Perhaps Pablo Ramirez, the blacksmith's son, or Lois Chavez, or—

What did it matter? There were other women in Mexico. Lissom, golden women . . .

So he fell asleep—to be awakened, in the grey mouth of morning, by Esperanza's hand shaking him, and her voice calling:

"Arise, O grand caballero, and help a weak peasant girl with her chores!"

He got up and dressed. He could not know that, last night after he had





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HARDING YARNS GUELPH, ONT.

gone to bed, his cousin and his mother had put their heads together, laughing a little and talking a lot-talking in the way women sometimes have when no man is around-and Esperanza finally

"The cock goes from home for seven days, and returns a peacock. Pah! He'll be a barnfowl again, decent and sober, after his pretty tail feathers have been muddied by honest toil."

Honest toil, indeed. Harsh toil with Esperanza driving him on. Wet toil, as the weather broke.

"Thank the Lord!" exclaimed Esperanza. "The fields need rain." "I don't," grumbled Rufo.

For his fine uniform was not meant for this steady downpour, nor his highheeled cavalryman's boots for the sticky earth. Too, his muscles, trained to martial pursuits, had no longer the trick of mastering the hard glebe, and his temper was not sweetened when he saw his cousin piling three loads to his one.

That evening he was too tired to eat. Straight to bed he went, dozed off at once-and it seemed he had slept no more than an hour when he heard Esperanza's voice:

'There's a waste field that has not been digged over since your father passed on-and that's your chance to show how iron-mighty you are, caballero!"

It was as on the preceding day. Envying his cousin, who worked by his side with negligent ease, and he himself soon winded, often stopping to rest, and then Esperanza laughing and demanding:

"Can it be that you, the tough soldier, are unable to cope with the tough earth? Ah, where is your strengh, cousin, and where your

Oh, yes-his pride, his strength! Well, he still had his pride, and would get back his peasant's strength, would not give up the struggle-because of Esperanza-Esperanza, smiling at him -mockingly, as he imagined-when in the evening they went home from their labors, she with her free-swinging stride, and he plodding along, aching in every bone.

The heavy toil weighed on him, made him taciturn. And one morning, Esperanza inquired why he never opened his mouth, except to yawn and

Then he flared up. He demanded what it was to her. He was doing his work, wasn't he?

"And high time!" she rejoined. "These last years it was I who did your

He did not reply. For, he thought, what could he reply? She was right wasn't she? So all that day he worked hard, in silence. Again that evening he was worn out with fatigue; and when his cousin asked why he didn't wash his hands before sitting down to meat, he shouted:

"I'll not wash them! They smell of the soil-and the soil smells sweet and

He filled his mouth with food. He ate heartily. He did not look up; so could not see the triumphant wink which passed between his mother and

CO time rolled on. There was reaping where there had been sowing, and then a second sowing, and still Rufo remained, and one morning, before he came to breakfast, Esperanza said to her aunt:

"It is as it should be. As he is conquering the home earth, so is the home earth conquering him."

Just then he came from his room. He announced importantly:

"Today I shall put some of the marsh land to the plow and raise there turnips."

"Carrots would be better," Esperanza suggested.

"I said turnips."

"But-"

"Blessed Saints!" he interrupted. "Whose land is this?"

And again, unknown to him a triumphant wink passed between the two women; while, after he left the house, Esperanza announced:

'Ah, it is the real peasant I have for a cousin, so strong and rude!"

She laughed as, through the window, she saw him crossing the yard, dressed in a peon's homespun cotton, off for the day's labors; and she jumped up, cried out to him:

"Wait for me, Rufo!"

So, on that day as on many a day, they worked side by side. Back-breaking work. Glorious work, thought Esperanza; thought that—oh, yes—she had been right; the home land was conquering him. Only, she wondered, was she conquering him? For what of the other woman, the one up in the north, of whom he had spoken on the after-



"Is it motherly?"

noon of his return to the village? Guadalupe was her name. A city woman, doubtless, all shining and polished and highly perfumed. He had never mentioned her again. Still-suppose that, on the spur of the moment, he should take it into his head to go back to this woman-what then of the land, the fine, sprouting fields? And-oh-what of herself?

She had felt so sure these last few months. She felt sure no longer.

She sighed; demanded all at once: "What about Guadalupe?"

"Guadalupe-who?" he asked, frown-

ing.
"The woman in the north."

"Oh-'

He seemed embarrassed; and she went on:

"Have you forgotten her?"

"No more," he cried, "than you have forgotten-what's-his-name-the man to whom you are betrothed." And he added: "I suppose you sneak off and see him late at night, after I have gone to bed?'

He glared at her so angrily and spoke so crossly that, suddenly, a queer notion came to her.

Could it be that-

Yes, she thought, it is so! I know!

And almost she laughed; and replied:

"You are wrong. I do not see him late at night, after you have gone to bed. But during the day I see him. Often. Indeed all the time."

"How," he rejoined, "can that be, since you and I work all day, side by side? Don't lie to me, girl! You"furiously-"you do see him at night. And you ought to be ashamed of yourself." He paused. "I'll not have your name bandied about by all the gossips in the village. I'll talk to him and give him a piece of my mind. Who is he? I want to know?"

"A Mexican peon-that's who he is."

was her answer. "So strong and kindly and decent. And-I've an idea I shall marry him tomorrow."

"Oh," and his voice faltered-"so soon?"

"Soon? No. You see, I've been waiting for him long, weary years." She smiled. "Rufo," she whispered, "I need you at the wedding.'

"Need-me?"

"None more."

"But-"

"How can there be a wedding for me without you? Oh,"-impatiently, as he looked at her, puzzled, uncompre-

a man? It is you I shall take to husband! You! You!"

"What," he stammered, "what of the other man?"

"There is no other man. Nor ever

"But you told me—"

"A lie, months ago. And the truth today. For did I not say that I'll marry a peon, so strong and kindly and decent?" She was silent; stared at him; repeated questioningly: "Decent, are you? By the Trinity"—sharply—"and what of that woman in the north, that Guadalupe, eh? Bah! I wager she's the sort to paint her cheeks and dye her hair and pluck her eyebrows and-'

Again she was silent. "In the future," she declared in ringing accents, "there'll be no more Guadalupes for you, nor similar shameless hussies. No more ogling them nor . . . ?

"Let's go into the woods," he interrupted, "to the little grove near the twisted acacia tree where-remember? -we used to play at keeping house when we were children." He held out a hand. "I'll kiss you-when we get

She shook her head.

"I'm tired today. I'll not go as far as the twisted tree. And so, if kissing it must be, here's as good a place as



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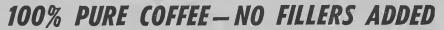


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The Countrywoman

November Sky

Now for each silent rose that drooped and died Flaming across the earth's cool breast,
The great November sky burns vividly,
And for each poppy once in crimson dressed.
For all bright flowers that fell like drops of gold,
Sprinkled from shining fountains of the air,
The warm, wide sky wears yellow like a crest,
Their lost and lovely radiance to share;
So shall all beauty live more radiantly,
All music, born of passionate life and pain,
Leaving the dust, triumphantly shall rise
To live in Heaven-born ecstasy again.

-Constance Barbour Holbein.



Giving on a Budget by LORRIE McLAUGHLIN

THOSE on a restricted or reduced income may lessen their worry about Christmas giving by taking stock of their special talents and time available. Remember that "The gift without the giver is bare," and endeavor to make ingenuity serve in place of ready cash. It is the thought behind the gift that makes it endearing to the receiver—so this year plan to put more of yourself into the gift that conveys your love and good wishes.

Take stock of your assets now to see what part of yourself you can share with others. Perhaps you are an older person, on a pension—which does not go as far now with the mounting cost of living. Remember the beautifully dressed rag dolls you used to make when your children were small? Small children of today will be just as fond of these cuddlesome playthings, as their parents were. They can be made of odds and ends. Rayon undies or hosiery can be cut into strips and used for the "filling."

If knitting or crocheting is your specialty, enclose a pair of needles or a crocheting book of instructions with a personal note, offering to give aid when needed or requested. If smocking has been a special art for you, and perhaps the envy of your friends, enclose a note with your Christmas card to a congenial group of friends, volunteering to share your knowledge with them in weekly or monthly "classes" and so help them obtain the art of decorating garments with these popular decorative touches.

Cooking too, is a fine art with many women. Almost everyone enjoys a tasty bit of someone else's cooking. Small jars of jelly, jam or pickles, packed in gay wrappers can be done up attractively in a box. They will serve as reminders for many weeks to come of the thoughtfulness behind the gift. They are particularly welcomed by those who are ailing or who live in small quarters and haven't an opportunity to do their own cooking.

Time may be the thing, of which you have most to spare these days. Are their young couples on your list who would welcome a few evenings of baby sitting, or perhaps a friend or two who may be tied in at home with the care of an aged person or an invalid? Along with your card of Christmas greeting, enclose your personal I.O.U. for a specified number of evenings of "home sitting"—available at any time on two days' notice. If you don't relish the thought of late nights, then make the offering for afternoons. It is a perfect gift, sharing of yourself with your friends.

Perhaps you are one of those people whose talent has always been for "just helping." Among your friends there is at least one family where the children and the menfolk quickly create a pile of mendSome ideas offered by contributors in advance of the celebration of Christmas, which may add to our understanding and joy in the holiday

by AMY J. ROE

ing. To such a mother, enclose a darning needle and length of yarn, with your card and write a message that you volunteer to take over some of the tiresome darning for her. To another it might be an offer to sew on buttons, lengthen or shorten hems of her daughters' dresses.

If your home is your pride and joy, consider sharing it. Someone cooped up in a tiny room would love the opportunity to cook an honest-to-goodness dinner or hold an afternoon tea or bridge party for a group of friends, or perhaps have a garden party in the summer. Enclose a cardboard "key-to-your-house" with the invitation.

A box of cookies or other tasty "eats" for the student away from home; a jar of a special jelly or pickle, with your recipe for same, scotch-taped on the glass container; an assortment of flower seeds from your garden; the promise of a cutting from your favorite rose bush, come spring—these are all ideas of simple gifts to give. They will be long remembered because of the thought behind them.

Famous Christmas Editorial

by JAMES ALDREDGE

HE most celebrated editorial that has ever been published by any magazine or newspaper was not about the hydrogen bomb or some other startling headline event. Oddly enough, it had to do with an eight-year-old girl named Virginia O'Haplon

One fall day in 1897, there came to the office of The New York Sun'a letter in a childish hand. Mr. Edward P. Mitchell, the editor, must have smiled as he read:

"Dear Editor—I am 8 years old. Some of my little friends say there is no Santa Claus. Papa says 'If you see it in The Sun it's so.' Please tell me the truth, is there a Santa Claus?

"Virginia O'Hanlon."

Possibly many hard-pressed editors would have laughed and then tossed the note into the waste basket. That would have been the end of the incident, once and for all.

But Mr. Mitchell wasn't like that. He studied the scrawl with a feeling of tenderness, and then turned it over to his quiet assistant, Francis P. Church, for an answer.

When Mr. Church was given this assignment, he pooh-poohed the idea of a reply. But even as his nose turned up in pretended scorn, his heart must have been flooded with warm understanding, for withdrawing to his desk, he quickly wrote this answer to the little girl's letter:

"Yes, Virginia, there is a Santa Claus. He exists as certainly as love and generosity and devotion exist, and you know that they abound and give to your life its highest beauty and joy. Alas! How dreary would be the world if there were no Santa Claus! It would be as dreary as if there were no Virginias. There would be no childlike faith then, no poetry, no romance to make tolerable this existence. We should have no enjoyment except in sense and sight. The eternal light with which childhood fills the world would be extinguished.

"Not believe in Santa Claus! You might as well not believe in fairies! You might get your papa to hire men to watch in all the chimneys on Christmas Eve to catch Santa Claus, but even if they did not see Santa Claus coming down, what would that prove? Nobody sees Santa Claus, but that is no sign that there is no Santa Claus. The most real things in the world are those that neither children nor men can see. Did you ever see fairies dancing on the lawn? Of course not, but that's no proof that they are not there. Nobody can conceive or imagine all the wonders there are unseen and unseeable in the world.

"You tear apart the baby's rattle and see what makes the noise inside, but there is a veil covering the unseen world which not the strongest man, nor even the united strength of all the strongest men that ever lived, could tear apart. Only faith, fancy, poetry, love, romance, can push aside that curtain and view and picture the supernal beauty and glory beyond. Is it all real? Ah, Virginia, in all this world there is nothing else real and abiding.

"No Santa Claus! Thank God! he lives, and he lives forever. A thousand years from now, Virginia, nay ten times ten thousand years from now, he will continue to make glad the heart of childhood."

As an editorial, "Is There a Santa Claus?," this answer was printed anonymously in The New York Sun on September 21, 1897, and Mr. O'Hanlon read it to his daughter that night. Virginia's excitement was tremendous.

"Father saw the editorial first," she recalls today. "He was delighted and brought it right home to me. It's hard to say exactly what my feelings were, but I was overwhelmed with conviction. I couldn't doubt the printed page!"

At the same time the editorial was capturing the fancy of a host of other readers. Hundreds of them recommended it to their friends, read it aloud to their children, and clipped out the piece and laid it away.

Editors of other newspapers saw it too, and recognizing it as an editorial gem of its kind, promptly found a place for the answer to Virginia's letter in their columns. The New York Sun itself prints it every year, and all in all, as Mr. Mitchell wrote in his "Memoirs of an Editor," it "has probably been reprinted, as a classic expression of Christmas sentiment, more millions of times than any other newspaper article ever written by any newspaper writer in any language."

Since it is a general rule that the authorship of editorials is kept secret, no one outside the office of The Sun knew that Mr. Church had written the famous piece. Its publication brought no sudden change in his fortunes, but he continued in his position on the paper for many years—a delightful and congenial associate. Only when he died was his authorship of the editorial made public.

Thus, it came to pass that Virginia O'Hanlon—at that time a young lady of seventeen—succeeded in tying more facts together, for she learned that Mr. Church had lived right across the Shrewsbury River from her, in New Jersey. All that time, though, he had been a real man of mystery. As a little girl she had not known him, and no one can say whether he had ever seen her.

Virginia O'Hanlon is now Mrs. Edward Douglas, a widow of sixty-five, and the popular principal of a New York public school. When questioned recently as to whether she still believes in Santa Claus, Mrs. Douglas exclaimed, "Oh, more than ever!"

She may well feel that way, for no Christmas comes and goes that friendly letters do not pour in upon her from all corners of the land, full of questions about the editorial her childish inquiry inspired. And when her own daughter, Laura Virginia, and more recently, her grandson Jimmy asked her, "Is there a Santa Claus?," she promptly sat down and read the lovely piece aloud and told them its story!

The Miracle of Hearing



Mrs. Isobel Richard interviewing a mother in the school office.

WOMAN boarded a city bus one afternoon with two excited little girls who were bubbling over with enthusiasm in telling her in sign language about something that had happened in school. A thoughtless woman sitting near remarked, "They must belong to the school for the deaf and dumb." To which the guardian of the small girls replied, "They are deaf, yes, but far from dumb. They go to the Isbister school and I can never feel too grateful for what those classes mean to my daughter and her friend." The "friend" was a New Canadian struggling with the English language as well as deafness.

The Manitoba Department of Education is doing a fine job in offering help to children who are handicapped by loss—or partial loss—of hearing. Four classrooms are maintained in the Isbister school, Winnipeg, and pupils come from all sections of the province to be helped in lip reading, the use of a hearing aid and in their regular school work.

The speech and hearing department of the Child Guidance Clinic established by the Winnipeg School Board is also interested in fostering improved hearing among children. Special classes are held in schools, with extra help being given in the special office.

Mrs. Isobel Richard is in charge of speech and hearing, with five trained therapists working with her. Her enthusiasm for her work is contagious as she tells of the many children they have encouraged. She is especially fitted for her chosen career both in background and personality. A pretty, tall blonde, with a keen sense of humor, she possesses a gracious, friendly manner in meeting the public. Timid mothers or children are soon at their ease with her.

Born Isobel French—in Edinburgh—she was of pre-school age when her parents brought her to Winnipeg. Educated in public schools, she graduated in Arts from the University of Manitobal and from the Faculty of Education. Her husband, Marcel Richard, is an assistant professor of French at the University of Manitoba.

It was while she was teaching on the Winnipeg staff that she first became interested in corrective speech and hearing methods. There was a boy in her class who talked nothing but babytalk, although he was otherwise very bright. She was puzzled by the peculiarity of his speech and in trying to remedy it, discovered that it was a small defect that had been allowed to develop. She also discovered many school children who were sensitive over small errors in speech and hearing.

The subject became so absorbing that she spent a summer at the University of Western Ontario, taking lectures on speech therapy. When she Resulting from studies of children's speech and hearing difficulties, Manitoba hás, in Winnipeg, specially trained teachers, therapists and clinics

by BLANCHE ELLINTHORPE

returned to classes in September, she contacted the boy and had the satisfaction of guiding him successfully in overcoming his mumbled way of talking. "The more the kids laughed at me, the worse I got," he told Mrs. Richard. Her version is: "He just had to be shown, patiently and repeatedly."

Isobel Richard thinks that her greatest reward has been to cure the boy who started her on a career of helping children who have the misfortune to be retarded due to speech or hearing difficulties.

She wanted to be adequately trained to do the best job possible in this new and wide field of education. She attended lectures at State College, Pennsylvania. Winning a grant from a provincial bursary, she obtained a Master's degree in Speech and Hearing from Kent State University, Ohio. She is a member of the American Speech and Hearing Association.

Her thesis was published and became a handbook for speech and hearing. It is a valuable source of information for therapists establishing clinics in other Canadian cities.

Mrs. Richard lectures on speech and hearing to teachers attending summer school; and during the winter, once a week to students in the Faculty of Education. The points stressed are important to both parents and teachers: encourage a child by praising his success rather than criticizing his failures; never interrupt his conversation. Fear and self-consciousness about speech or hearing creates a nervous tension. A hard-of hearing child should be able to see the lips of the speaker, thus developing skill in using his eyes to compensate for the lack of hearing. He should sit near the center of the classroom, preferably in the second or third seat from the front so that he can hear, but is not too noticeable to

the other children. A child with a defect is under far greater nervous strain than a normal child, so has a tendency to tire more quickly or to become restless and inattentive. Both parents and teachers must possess a vast amount of patience and understanding. The results will eventually be worth the time and effort spent.

Mary Jane often cried in school. Grade III spelling was to her a hopeless subject, and half the time she paid no attention to what the teacher told her. The teacher had a quiet talk with her mother, Mrs. Smith, who said that she had noticed the same symptoms at home-tears for no apparent reason, and not answering when spoken to. Mary was examined by the family doctor, who said that her hearing was badly affected. Her case was then referred to the Speech and Hearing Clinic. Mrs. Richard and her staff begin their diagnosis, working closely with the teacher, parents and medical profession. Quite often doctors send young patients to Mrs. Richard for corrective training in speech and hearing troubles.

One of the first duties of the therapists is to have a thorough-going talk with the parents. When did the parents first notice a lack of speech development, or notice the lack of hearing? There are dozens of ways in which the full co-operation of the parents is an aid in helping a child to a happier and fuller adult life.

Mary Jane's case is only one of many. After attending special classes in lip reading, her school work improved, and her personality developed into that of a happy, normal child.

Sometimes diseases, to which most children are susceptible, occurring between the ages of two and six, may temporarily have retarded speech de-

(Please turn to page 54)



Through games small beginners learn good speech habits.



Children listening to their own voices on a tape recorder, a favorite device.

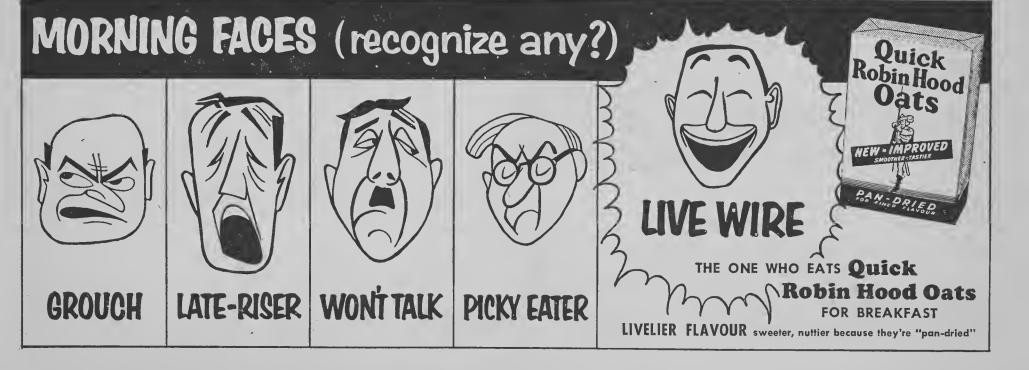
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Here is Conodo's heroine of the moment of victory, ofter she had conquered Lake Ontorio in 20 hours, 57 minutes. This photo shows her smile of triumph as she was carried to a woiting ambulance.

All Canadian parents are eager to rear healthy, sturdy children, whether or not they expect them to become athletes. That is why eight out of ten mothers give their babies a good start in life by choosing Heinz Baby Foods, so rich in body-building nourishment. You can select from Canada's most complete line of Baby Foods almost any diet your doctor may recommend for your child from earliest infancy until it's time for adult fare. Heinz now offers Strained and Junior Meats, Baby Cereals, Strained and Junior Foods and Teething Biscuits.





New and beautiful! This stunning "Tuxedo Top" gas range by Perfection features the handy griddle-in-the-middle. Perfection Stave Company, 7528-1 Platt Avenue, Cleveland 4, Ohio.

AVAILABLE IN CANADA



Pies to Freeze

Avoid a last-minute baking rush by making Christmas pastries now



A variety of tarts is a jiffy dessert when made with fresh frozen shells.

AKE your pumpkin, mince and fruit pies now to freeze ready for the Christmas season. Then freeze some extra tart shells that can be filled with a variety of fillings and served in short order when company drops in during the festive season.

Mince and all the fruit pies, except apple, taste fresher if they are frozen unbaked. Prepare the pies as for immediate baking but use twice the usual amount of thickener and do not cut slits in the top crust before freezing.

To serve, simply unwrap the frozen pie, cut vents in the top crust and bake in a preheated oven at 450° F. for 15 minutes then reduce the heat to 350° F. Baking time will be 15 to 20 minutes longer than usual.

Apple, pumpkin and squash pies are tastier if they are baked before they are frozen. Tart and pie shells, too, should be baked before freezing.

To serve, thaw the frozen pie by placing it in a moderate oven for 20 minutes, leaving it at room temperature for two or three hours or by placing it in the refrigerator overnight.

Many one-crust pies do not freeze well. Custard pies separate easily and cream pies often lose their fresh, natural flavor. Pie shells, however, may be frozen separately and a filling added at serving time.

As seasonings change in storage they should be added in slightly different amounts than if the food is to be used immediately. Add a little more salt than usual for it loses some of its strength. But pepper and other spices become stronger in storage and must be used sparingly.

Freezing before wrapping usually makes the pies easier to handle. Thoroughly cool each pie then place it in the freezing section of the freezer. When frozen remove it from the pie plate, place it in a cardboard plate, cover with an inverted cardboard plate and wrap. High-quality aluminum foil is perhaps the best for wrapping, although any freezer wrapping-paper may be used. To prevent damage in storage it may be wise to place the wrapped pies in cardboard cartons in the freezer.

Pastry

1 lb. lard or shortening 1 tsp. salt 7 c. flour 10 to 12 T. water

Cut or work lard into flour until texture of cornmeal. Sprinkle water, a table-spoon at a time, over mixture, stirring gently with fork. Divide into six portions.

Roll out ¼ inch thick and fit into pie plate. Add prepared fruit and cover with second crust. Do not cut vents in top crust of pie that is to be frozen. Seal well. Freeze immediately. Wrap in moisture-vapor-proof paper and store.

Fillings

Apple—Slice 3½ c. peeled apples. Mix 1¼ c. sugar with 4 T. flour. Add to apples. Blend.

Blueberry—To 3 c. berries add a mixture of 34 c. sugar and 4 T. flour. Blend.

Cherry—Use 3½ c. pitted cherries, ¾ to ¾ c. sugar and 2 T. flour and 2 T. cornstarch (or 4 T. flour).

Peach-3½ c. peaches, sliced, ¾ c. sugar and 4 T. flour.

Rhubarb-3½ c. rhubarb, 1½ c. sugar and 4 T. flour.

Mince Pie

1 apple chopped 1 T. butter ½ c. raisins 2 c. mincemeat

Line a 9-inch pie plate with pastry; add mixture of above ingredients. Cover with an uncut top crust. Freeze immediately. Wrap and store.

Mock Mincemeat

3 lb. green tomatoes 1½ c. vinegar
3 lb. apples 2 T. ground
2 lb. brown sugar cinnamon
1 lb. currants 2 tsp. ground
1 lb. raisins cloves
Juice 2 lemons 1 T. ground
2 T. salt nutmeg

Wash tomatoes, remove stem and blossom ends; chop or put through food chopper; allow to drain; cover with cold water and boil 5 minutes. Drain thoroughly. Pare, core and chop apples; add chopped suet, vinegar, raisins, currants, sugar and spices and return to heat. Cook slowly 30 to 45 minutes until thick. Cool well. Makes enough for 5 pies.

Pumpkin Chiffon Pie

Combine pumpkin, sugar, salt and spices. Stir ice cream to soften, fold in pumpkin mixture. Place in baked shell. Freeze firm. Will keep up to one month when wrapped in moisture-vapor-proof paper.

Ice Cream Pie

Use regulation crust or a crust made from graham crackers. Fill with a layer of vanilla ice cream, a layer of chocolate or strawberry ice cream and a third layer of vanilla. Grate chocolate over. Freeze immediately. Wrap and store. Thaw 10 minutes before serving. Will keep one month.

Omelets and Souffles

Serve them often, with vegetables or sauces, as a main dish or for dessert

↑ HERE are many kinds of omelets and souffles. They may include cooked vegetables, meat, fish or cheese, they may be served with a sauce, and some souffles are of the sweet variety that may be served as dessert. They are not difficult to make and, once you have learned the tricks of their success, they will hold their shape and texture well.

Both consist mainly of eggs. Souffles have a white-sauce base and the egg whites are beaten separately for extra puffiness. Some

omelets, too, are made with a whitesauce base; others have the equivalent of a tablespoon of liquid added for each egg used. The puffy-type omelets have the egg white added separately. The creamier french omelets are made with whole eggs slightly beaten and the milk and seasonings added last.

Like all egg dishes, a slow, even temperature is required for cooking. Souffles are baked or oven-poached in a very slow oven for about an hour. Puffy omelets are cooked on top of the stove for a few minutes then finished in the oven, and french omelets are cooked on top of the stove entirely.

The right utensils have a lot to do with success or failure in their making. Use a deep bowl for beating the whites, a wide spatula for folding the yolks into the whites and the rightsize pan for baking. A 10-inch skillet, two inches deep, is about right for a six-egg omelet. A seven-inch casserole, three inches deep, or a two-quart casserole is correct for a six-egg souffle and the four egg souffle requires the 1½-quart size.

Main-dish Omelet

2 T. quick-cooking ¾ c. milk 1 T. butter tapioca 3/4 tsp. salt 4 eggs 1/8 tsp. pepper

Combine tapioca, salt, pepper and milk in top of double boiler. Place over rapidly boiling water and cook 8 to 10 minutes after water boils again, stirring frequently.
Add butter. Cool slightly. Beat egg yolks
until thick and lemon colored. Beat egg whites until stiff but not dry. Add yolks to mixture, mix well. Fold into egg whites. Turn into hot buttered 10-inch frying pan. Cook over low heat 3 minutes. Bake at 350° F. for 15 minutes. Cut across at right angles to handle of pan being careful not to cut all way through. Fold carefully from handle to opposite side then roll onto platter. Serves 6.

Tomato Omelet

2 T. quick-cooking 5 eggs T. tomato juice tapioca 1/2 tsp. salt 3/4 tsp. salt 1 can tomatoes ½ c. diced cheese

Beat egg yolks until thick and lemon colored. Add tomato juice and salt. Carefully fold in egg whites which have been beaten until stiff but not dry. Melt 1 T. butter in heavy skillet; pour in omelet, spread evenly in pan and cover with heated skillet lid. Cook over low heat 15 minutes. Crease through center and fold. Serve with tomato sauce made as follows:



Just right for Sunday lunch, a top-hat souffle.

 $\frac{1}{2}$ tsp. salt

Combine tomatoes and tapioca and 1/2 tsp. salt. Cook in double boiler 15 minutes; add cheese and cook until cheese melts.

Bacon Omelet

1/8 tsp. pepper 1 tsp. baking ½ c. diced bacon 1 c. mashed potatoes T. milk powder 4 eggs, separated

Separate eggs, beat yolks until thick and lemon colored, and leave to warm to oom temperature. Fry bacon in heavy skillet. Remove and pour off excess fat. Combine mashed potatoes, milk, seasonings, baking powder and egg yolks. Beat egg whites until stiff but not dry. Fold into mixture. Pour into skillet, sprinkle bacon over top. Cook over low heat until puffed and brown. Fold over, garnish with bacon strips.

French Omelet

½ tsp. salt 4 eggs 1/8 tsp. pepper

Melt 1 T. butter in skillet. Beat eggs, beat in milk and seasonings. Cook slowly lifting omelet so uncooked portion runs beneath cooked portion. Brown bottom over higher heat, fold and serve immediately. Serves 3.

Top-hat Cheese Souffle

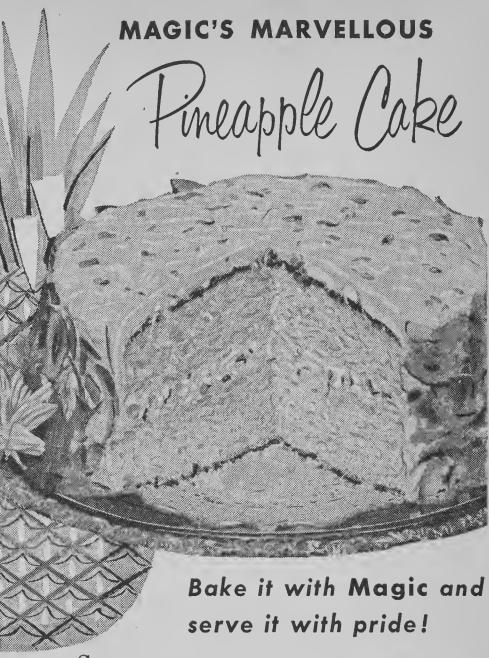
2 T. butter Dash cayenne 2 T. flour ½ lb. process cheese, sliced ¾ c. milk

Make a white sauce of butter, flour, salt and milk. When thickened and smooth add sliced cheese. Stir until cheese is melted. Remove from heat. Beat egg yolks until thick. Mix well into sauce. Slightly cool mixture while beating whites stiff. Cut and fold mixture slowly into whites. Pour into 1½-quart ungreased casserole. Run a tip of a teaspoon around in the mixture one inch in from the edge of the casserole, making a depression. This forms a "top hat" on the souffle as it bakes. Bake 1 hour at 275° F. Serve at

Chocolate Souffle

T. butter 1½ squares 3 T. flour chocolate 1 c. milk Dash salt ½ c. sugar 3 eggs

Melt butter, stir in flour, add milk, stirring constantly. Cook until thickened. Remove from heat, add melted chocolate, granulated sugar and salt. Mix thoroughly. Cool slightly. Separate eggs and add egg yolks one at a time beating thoroughly after each addition. Beat egg whites until stiff but not dry, carefully fold into first mixture. Pour into 2-quart casserole, place in pan of hot water and bake at 350° F. for 50 minutes. Serves 4.



SUNNY ISLETS of golden pineapple in a creamy sea of fragrant frosting . . . a tropical topping for the light, clinging texture and flavory filling within.

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> Costs less than 1¢ per average baking

8 thsps. quick-mix shortening (at room temperature) 2 cups once-sifted pastry flour or 13/4 cups once-sifted all-purpose flour 31/2 tsps. Magic Baking Powder

MAGIC PINEAPPLE CAKE

1/2 tsp. salt 11/4 cups fine granulated sugar 1/4 cup syrup from canned pineapple

1/2 cup milk 1 tsp. vanilla 2 eggs

Grease two 8-inch round layer cake pags and line bottoms with greased paper. Preheat oven to 375° (moderately hot). Measure shortening into mixing bowl. Sift flour, Magic Baking Powder, salt and sugar together once, then sift over the shortening in the mixing bowl. Add the syrup from canned pineapple, milk and vanilla. Beat with a mixing spoon for 300 strokes. Add the unbeaten eggs and beat another 300 strokes. Turn into prepared pans. Bake in preheated oven about 25 minutes.

pans. Bake in preheated oven about 25 minutes.

VIENNESE PINEAPPLE FILLING AND FROSTING: Turn into upper pan of double boiler 2 egg whites, 1 cup granulated sugar and 3 tbsps. syrup from canned pineapple; stir until sugar is partly dissolved. Place over boiling water and cook, beating constantly with rotary beater, until frosting will stand in peaks—about 7 minutes. Remove from heat and beat in ½ tsp. vanilla. Cover pan with a wet cloth and cool mixture completely. Cream ⅓ cup butter or margarine until very soft; add the cooled icing, a little at a time, beating with mixing spoon after each addition until frosting is blended and creamy. Take out about ¾ cup frosting and fold in 2 tbsps. well-drained finely-cut canned pineapple and ¼ cup toasted chopped Brazil nuts; put cold cakes together with this mixture. Fold ¼ cup well-drained finely-cut canned pineapple into remaining frosting and use to cover top and sides of cake. Decorate sides of cake with toasted thinly-shaved Brazil nuts or sprinkle liberally with shredded cocoanut.

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Miracle of Hearing

Continued from page 50

velopment. If a pregnant woman develops measles or a virous infection between the second and sixth month, she may give birth to a deaf or hard-of-hearing child.

The clinic is not unduly concerned with speech defects until a child's teeth are fully formed. Children learn to talk by imitation. If they cannot hear properly, they will be unable to repeat anything they do not hear. A child can only produce the sound he has heard.

"We have to understand anatomy to ferret out the causes sometimes," said Mrs. Richard. "Feeding problems can affect speech and hearing. For instance, if a child cannot eat hard foods, such as soda biscuits or cookies, he doesn't readily develop speech muscles. Colds and infection may affect the ears so that a small child's hearing is not acute."

Minor difficulties of both speech and hearing are given special attention in the classroom, either by one of the therapists or by the teacher. The more serious ones, such as stuttering, lip reading, cleft palate, hearing tests, etc., are attended to in small classes in the office of the clinic, located in another school. It is a pleasant room, painted a restful green. Posters and flowering plants add a gay touch. In a small soundproof room, an audiometer is available for further hearing tests.

The tape recorder is a favorite device with the children. When a lesson is played back, they are astounded at

the sound of their own voices. With a few lessons, they are alert in pointing out speech and hearing mistakes. Special classes for stutterers are held with four or five seated around the desk in the clinic.

Each September, Mrs. Richard and staff—working in pairs—begin their survey of five or six schools. With a portable audiometer, the hearing of each child is tested. The survey screens out cases that definitely show a need for further examination and treatment. This has proved to be the most effective method of locating both speech and hearing problems.

The success of the venture of the Department of Education in establishing classrooms in the Isbister school and the city's speech and hearing department of the Child Guidance Clinic influenced the Children's Hospital to employ a full-time therapist in speech and hearing. Here pre-school children and private classes may receive corrective treatment at a specified fee. The Crippled Children's Association was impressed to the extent of employing a full-time therapist.

Recent surveys conducted in Manitoba have shown that if a hard-of-hearing child, or one with speech problems, must be away from home to attend school or receive special therapy, he develops better if he lives in a foster home rather than in an institution. He is happier because he senses the feeling of security which exists by being a member of a family and sharing in the activities of an average home. Quite often the parent of a child attending special classes welcomes the opportunity of taking into her home a child from rural Manitobar exists.

toba, both as a friend for her own child, and to give the visiting child the opportunity of attending the special classes.

That children with special speech and hearing difficulties can be helped through proper techniques and corrective treatment by adequately trained personnel, has now been proved by the experience with a large number of cases in Winnipeg. Is it too much to hope that this success will encourage the extension of similar services throughout the province? It could be arranged possibly with a travelling clinic visiting other large centers and covering, periodically, a circuit of the larger towns in outlying

What a boon it would be for parents and teachers to have the advice and aid of trained therapists, close to home.

When the elbows of a long-sleeved sweater become thin extend its life by moving the worn parts to the inside of the arm. To do this cut the sleeves from the sweater at the armhole, as close to the armscye seam as possible. Replace the sleeves putting the left sleeve into the right armhole and vice versa. In this way the parts that are nearly worn through are away from points of stress and strain.

To insert the sleeves baste in position, right sides together, so that the raw edge of the sleeves and the former armscye seam are included in the new seam. Stitch by machine, stretching the material slightly as you sew. Set the stitch regulator at 10 to 12 stitches per inch.—L. V.



Design No. SS-24-4

This lovable rag doll will make a delightful gift for some youngster you know. And you can have the pleasure of making it at little or no expense. It is 15 inches high, has wool hair, felt features and is dressed in removable clothes. Material required—½ yard peach-colored cotton for body, stuffing, fabric leftovers for clothes, knitting yarn for hair and small pieces of felt for the face. Doll is Design No. SS-24-4. Price 10 cents.

To keep the family in clean, clean clothes ...



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-yet costs so little to use!

smart Canadian women use *Tide*

Nothing else can beat Tide for cleaning power! Tests made in hardest water prove it ... nothing else will wash as clean as Tide, yet costs so little to use! And with all this terrific cleaning power, Tide is the mildest detergent made, too ... so kind to hands, so safe for all your washable colours. Next washday, use Tide.

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Gift Ideas

that will please family and friends at Christmas time by ANNA LOREE

Design No. S-SS-61

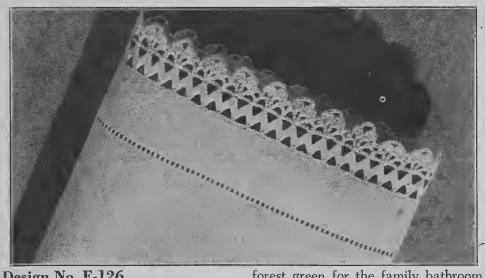
Always a favorite, the felt beret makes an ideal gift for the high school or business girl. It is so quickly made, so easy to do, that you will be tempted to make another for yourself. It can be worn either off the face or forward as you like. It is trimmed by circles of felt attached to each side of the beret. Materials required are 1/3 yard felt, 36 inches wide; 1/3 yard matching taffeta for lining and ¾ yard inch-wide grosgrain ribbon to match. Design No. S-SS-61. Price 10 cents.





Design No. S-E 1923

This baby-boot toy bag is a catch-all for baby's blocks, balls and stuffed animals. About nine inches high, of quilted chintz or plastic, it is an attractive addition to the nursery when made to match the walls, draperies or bedspread. It can stand up alone or can be hung up by loops attached to the top of the boot. Required is % yard quilted chintz with bias binding to contrast. Design No. S-E 1923. Price 10 cents.



Design No. E-126

Most effective are these guest towels of plain huck towelling edged with rick-rack braid and a simple crocheted border. In pink, blue or other pastel tone, they make a lovely gift for a young lady who has a room of her own. Or make them in bright red, yellow and

forest green for the family bathroom. You will need size 30 crochet cotton, a No. 10 steel crochet hook and rickrack braid size 29. Buy hemstitched huck towels, solid-tone terry towels about 12 by 24 inches, or make your own from towelling bought by the yard. Design No. E-126. Price 10 cents.

Address needlework orders to The Country Guide Needlework Department, Winnipeg, Manitoba.

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When Cream Is Sour

With its special flavor, a welcome addition to all baking

by MARGARET FOSTER

OUR cream cookery is in a class all by itself. But use thick, rich cream, not top milk or light cream, and be sure it has soured before it is pasteurized. Pasteurized cream decays rather than sours.

Sour cream gives its own characteristic flavor and texture to any dish of which it becomes a part. As it is a natural mixer use it in place of butter in many of your recipes. Just add a little salt to bring out the flavor and reduce the amount of liquid in flour

Cream biscuits are among the best. Simply sift the flour and baking powder in proportions of one cup to one teaspoon, add salt and mix to a fairly firm dough with thick, sour cream. Or for a richer dough add an egg as in the recipe below.

Try sour cream, too, in corn bread, seed cake, cocoa cake, sour cream cookies and in equally delicious sour cream pie.

Sour Cream Biscuits

4 tsp. baking 1 egg 1 tsp. salt powder

Beat egg, add sour cream and mix well. Sift flour and baking powder. Add salt. Mix, roll, cut. Bake at 425° F.

Corn Bread

1 c. flour ½ tsp. salt 1 c. cornmeal 2 eggs 3/4 c. sour cream 2 tsp. baking

Sift dry ingredients together. Beat eggs, add cream. Beat smooth. Combine dry and liquid ingredients. Beat hard. Pour in greased pan. Bake 30 minutes in moderate oven.

Seed Cake

2 (scant) c. flour 3 large eggs 2 tsp. baking c. sour cream powder c. sugar ½ tsp. salt 2 heaping tsp. caraway seeds

Beat eggs very light. Add sugar; beat again. Add cream and beat all together. Sift flour, salt and baking powder. Combine two mixtures; add caraway seeds. Beat hard until very smooth. Bake in greased pan in moderate oven for about

50 minutes.

Cocoa Cake 2 tsp. baking 3 eggs c. sugar powder 1 c. sour cream ½ c. cocoa ½ tsp. salt 1 tsp. vanilla 1½ c. flour

Beat eggs very light; add sugar; beat again. Add cream and vanilla; beat well. Sift well together flour, baking powder, cocoa and salt. Combine two mixtures. Beat hard. Bake as loaf for 50-60 minutes or 20 minutes for layer cake.

Salad Dressing

c. sour cream 1/4 tsp. salt 1 c. sugar

Put all into double boiler. Cook, stirring frequently until thick. Cool; keep in sealer in cool place. Use for potato salad, cabbage, or lettuce with sliced egg.

Scrambled Eggs

8 large eggs 1/8 tsp. pepper c. sour cream 1/8 tsp. mustard ½ tsp. salt

Beat eggs; add cream and flavorings. Mix well. Melt a little butter in frying pan. Pour in mixture. Cook slowly, stirring constantly. Cook until creamy. A 1/2 c. chopped chives, bits of left-over ham or other meat may be added.

Sour Cream Cookies

1½ c. extra-rich 1 tsp. baking powder thick cream c. oatmeal egg 1 c. sugar 1 c. cocoanut

1 tsp. vanilla ½ tsp. salt 1 tsp. baking soda 2 c. flour

Beat cream and egg with egg beater. Add vanilla, sugar, oatmeal, finely cut cocoanut and salt. Mix well. Add flour which has been sifted with soda and baking powder. Mix, roll, cut and bake in hot oven.

Sour Cream Pie

1 tsp. lemon 1 c. sour cream 3/4 c. sugar flavoring ½ tsp. cinnamon 3 eggs 1 c. puffed raisins ½ tsp. nutmeg

½ tsp. salt

Beat eggs; add sour cream, sugar, spices and salt. Puff raisins by washing then placing in oven until steamy; add to pie. Line a pie plate with rich pastry. Pour in filling. Put in hot oven 10 minutes, reduce heat and continue baking 1/2 hour or until filling is set.

Wheat Germ Bread

by NAOMI NEININGER

 ${f F}^{
m OR}$ a bread that is extra nutritious and that will keep better than other whole wheat bread make wheat germ bread. Wheat germ, as the name implies, is a milling extraction and is made up of the part of the wheat which, under proper conditions, starts the growth of the plant.

Wheat germ is high in protein and fat and extra rich in the B vitamins, phosphorus and iron. The bread is close textured. It remains moist longer than ordinary whole wheat bread and it has a much richer flavor.

The following recipe makes four medium loaves. If you like add caraway seeds, raisins and nuts, or a combination of fruits for variations in

Wheat Germ Bread

3 c. mashed

6 c. whole wheat

potatoes flour 2 c. white flour 2 c. wheat germ 1 c. skim milk 1/4 c. melted fat powder and ½ c. honey or

c. water or molasses or 3/4 c. brown sugar c. milk 2 T. salt 1 envelope yeast

Boil potatoes until soft. Keep potato water. Mash potatoes and whip smooth. Add potatoes to 3 c. liquid which is made up of scalded milk or, if powdered milk is used, boiled water and potato water. Add melted fat, wheat germ, and sugar or molasses. Cool mixture to lukewarm.

Dissolve yeast as instructed on package. Add to potato mixture and set in warm place. Measure and mix flours, salt and skim milk powder, it used. Place liquids in scalded mixing bowl. Using a large mixing spoon stir in flour mixture, until too stiff to stir. Turn out onto well-floured board and knead in remaining flour. When dough is quite stiff-use extra flour if necessary-return to buttered mixing bowl. Cover closely and put to rise in warm place.

When double in bulk turn out on board and knead for 3 to 5 minutes. Form into 4 loaves and place in greased bread pans. Let rise second time for 1/2 hour or double in bulk. Place in 450° F. oven for 8 minutes, reduce temperature to 350° F.

and bake 1 hour.





No. 4877—Cover-up apron to please a little girl, matching boy's play smock trimmed with toy soldiers, and dress-and-panty set are included in pattern. Sizes ½, 1, 2 and 3 years. Size 2 requires 1½ yards, smock with sleeves 1¾ yards 36-inch material. Price 35 cents.

No. 4912—A shirt jacket with short or long sleeves is a gift to please any young man. Pockets are in one with front, the neckline convertible. Sizes 4, 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. Size 10 requires 1% yards 36-inch or 1% yards 44-inch material. Price 35 cents.

No. 4870—Make a jumper for a little girl, matching outfit for her doll. Included is blouse and petticoat made in one. Doll clothes fit a 14, 17 and 23-inch doll. Sizes 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 years. Size 4 requires 1½ yards 36-inch for jumper, 1½ yards for blouse and petticoat. Price 35 cents.

State size and number for each pattern ordered.

Note price, to be included in order.

Write name and address clearly.

Order Simplicity patterns from The Country Guide Pattern Service, Winnipeg, Manitoba, or direct from your local dealer.



No. 4900—A pretty party apron with butterfly applique and a half apron of organdy with a smocked waistband to decorate with butterflies and flowers included in this pattern. One size only. Requires 13/4 yards 36-inch material. Price 35 cents.

No. 4858—Gay and practical apron wardrobe has four gift styles each to make from 1 yard material. Oven mitts included. One size only. Price 35 cents.

No. 4857—Take a few minutes and 1 yard of material and make this novel apron as a Christmas gift. Try combinations of print, stripe or dot with plain, eyelet trim or bands of rick rack on a plain color. One size only. Requires 1 yard for apron with or without bib and ½ yard contrast. Price 35 cents.



No. 4915—A set of stuffed toys including horse, dog, a cat and a rabbit, each nine to 12 inches high, to make from scraps of gaily printed and plain cotton or plastic. One size only. Price 35 cents.

No. 4909—Doll's clothes for Christmas include a party dress, skirt, shorts, and blouse, a ballet dress and a bridal gown. Doll sizes 14½, 16½, 19½ and 21½ inches high. State doll height. Price 35 cents.

No. 4856—Gift accessories include a set of three hats; collar, cuff and belt set; clutch and cosmetic bags; and a cummerbund to set off a plain-color dress. Sizes small, medium and large. Hat requires ¼ yard material, collar and cuffs ½ yard 36-inch material, and cosmetic bag ¼ yard material. Price 35 cents.



When Writing to Advertisers Please Mention The Guide

How to avoid

BAD TEMPER

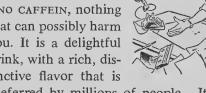
due to over-stimulation

Is your temper uncertain? Do you suffer restless sleep, upset digestion - or headaches resulting from these? If so, your trouble may be the result of over-stimulation from caffein.

Both tea and coffee contain caffein. Of course many people can drink tea and coffee without ill-effects. But, to others, the caffein in those beverages can cause serious nervous upsets.

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preferred by millions of people. It is very easy to prepare instantly in your cup at a cost of less than a cent. A product of General



Knowledge And Its Ways

about mankind and the world about us About 30 per cent of all land in the vidual gophers, a total of 1,425 times world, or something less than nine on a four-acre test plot. The purpose billion acres, is desert or arid soil. was to study its life history with a Around 200 million additional acres view to devising better means of conof this arid soil could be irrigated and. trolling this little pest. made to produce food for a rapidly increasing world population, accord-

ing to Dr. Charles E. Kellogg of the U.S. Department of Agriculture. About 275 million acres of soil is now irrigated in various parts of the world, and of this amount about 103 million acres is arid soil. The task of bringing 200 million additional acres under

Do you believe that a highly finished steer makes better eating than a thin cow? The majority of people like much less fat, but nearly all will agree that a little marbling improves it. Some time ago, one or two American packing plants tried mechanical marbling of beef by forcing choice beef fat into the tiny blood vessels of the lean meat of utility grades. It was reported that when the round from a thin cow was treated in this way it was voted better than a choice piece of round from a corn-fed steer. Mechanically marbled beef was being sold in sandwich-sized steaks, three-quarters of an inch to an inch and one-half in thickness.

Brief items, both curious and useful,

Consider the Gopher. Most western farmers have considered him unfavorably. Nevertheless, a zoologist at the University of California has been doing so in a scientific manner. The gopher will take higher marks for diligence, than for brainpower. Someone has written that gophers can dig tunnels 300 times their own length overnight. To the uninitiated, this sounds as though it must have been done with the aid of a typographical error. Nevertheless, even half that much tunnel would seem to be a good night's work for a small animal to accomplish with its front feet, to say nothing of pushing the loosened earth out with its chest. One wonders how many other vegetarians work either as diligently, or as much. The gopher, however, is not bright. A California scientist was able to trap 252 indi-

cultivation will be very different from

the gradual improvement of farms

that are already in existence in the

humid regions.

Science is becoming "curioser and curioser." A while ago, some scientists from a group of universities found some corn (maize) pollen grains, 230 to 250 feet below the dry lake bed on which Mexico City was built. Several questions immediately excited the discoverers. Was this wild corn or cultivated? Were there people in Mexico at that time and, if so, were they hunters, or is farming in North America older than was thought? A question that occurs to the novice is, how were pollen grains preserved 230 feet below the surface so as to be identifiable as such 25,000 years later. V



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REPRODUCED above is a charter membership certificate of which The N Country Guide is very proud. It certifies that we have been a member of the Audit Bureau of Circulations (A.B.C.) since that organization was established in 1914, or 40 years ago.

What makes this certificate valuable to our readers and advertisers, and therefore to us, is that A.B.C. is a co-operative organization of advertisers, advertising agencies and publishers, for the purpose of fairly defining what the paid circulation of a magazine is; for providing uniform methods of auditing the circulations of individual publications; and, finally, for furnishing properly audited circulation statements to those entitled to them. A.B.C. is, as stated recently by its president, "a co-operative work of self-regulation which changed advertising in published media from a field of speculation to one of investment founded on known value."

The Country Guide stands for co-operative self-help in agriculture, and this certificate is proof that we have practised it over a long period.

Report From Rome

by JOHN ANDERSON

The Locusts and the Planners. In Rome recently, while representatives from 15 nations were discussing the coming winter and spring anti-locust campaigns, reports were being received of new locust swarms sweeping over the Arabian peninsula. One of these locust swarms was said to be 40 miles long by five miles across. In the face of this dramatic underlining of the urgent threat facing agriculturists in many Middle Eastern and African countries, immediate action was decided upon. During the coming months something of the nature of a military operation will be launched in Arabia. Armed with poison baits and insecticides and employing 220 vehicles, a force of more than 1,700 men will go into action against the locust hordes.

Home-Made Well. With drilling bits forged by the village blacksmith, a well-lining made from sheet-iron by a local stovepipe maker, sand bailers manufactured at a nearby bedstead factory, and using a pump found in a builder's yard, a 70-foot well was successfully sunk and operated recently in a small Yugoslavian community. The work was carried out under the guidance of a United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization irrigation engineer and the labor was supplied by the villagers themselves. The job was done to prove the practicability of low-cost well-drilling operations in the area, and as a result of the success of this particular operation the local authorities are going to put in a more permanent well. The entire cost of this new well, it is estimated, will be paid off in the first year from the improved harvests resulting from the better irrigation.

FAO Council Meeting. The recommendations on disposal of surpluses made by the FAO Committee on

Commodity Problems earlier this year were endorsed by the FAO Council at a meeting recently concluded in Rome. These recommendations called for efforts to increase consumption of surplus products without reducing prices paid to producers and without interfering with established trade. The Council is the executive body of FAO and consists of 24 member states elected at the biennial meetings of the full conference of more than 70 governments. Canada, the United States and the U.K. are members of the present Council.

New Taxes for Old in Libya. The goat, with its voracious appetite, has sometimes been held responsible for turning large sections of the one-time grain producing country in the North African provinces of Tripolitania and Cyrenaica into the desert and scrublands they are today. However, it was probably not for this that the Turks, during their suzerainty over these regions, put a tax on goats. Camels, fruit-producing trees and all arable land were also taxed and the idea more probably was that these things were the least easily hidden signs of wealth and therefore were the most easily assessed. Now the provincial government of Tripolitania, under FAO guidance, is changing the system to give more encouragement to producers. Improved agricultural land will be taxed less heavily than idle land held only for speculation and herds will be licensed rather than taxed. At the same time, additional inheritance taxes will be introduced to discourage the fragmentation of good arable land which has resulted from the practice-common in many Mediterranean lands - of subdividing property amongst innumerable relations on the death of the original owner.



Champions, 1954 Manitoba potato improvement competition, were Okolita Brothers, St. Vital, who won grand aggregate trophy, best show exhibit trophy, and best grade trophy. Left to right: N. Sandar, vegetable specialist, and D. C. Foster, director of extension, Manitoba Department of Agriculture, congratulate the winners.





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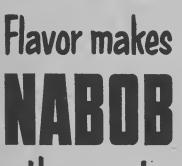
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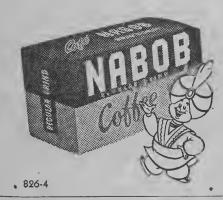
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EKCO PRODUCTS COMPANY OF CANADA LIMITED Toronto 13, Ontario



Low-Cost Grain Storage

Cylindrical granaries meet popular demand by cutting storage costs

ITH promise of a good barley crop this year on his half-section farm at Indus, east of Calgary, Alberta, H. B. Ulrich needed more storage space. Cost was the major factor, for he wanted cheap storage. He finally settled an a permanent-type granary, one that has recently been introduced to the market, because the price was low. He erected a cylindrical plywood granary, assembled on his farm with nails and glue. And he was one of many prairie farmers this fall who made the same choice

C. A. Cheshire, extension engineer, Alberta Department of Agriculture, says that the cost of grain storage can be cut considerably with this type of granary. Cost runs from seven to 15 cents per bushel of storage capacity, for cost of materials, including water-proofed concrete floors and weather-proofed glue joints, compared with a per bushel material cost of from 20 to 26 cents for the portable, balloon-framed, round-metal and crib-constructed types of granaries.

The cylindrical granary uses material in the form of hoops to provide the strength required. Plywood is often used, together with glue and nails, so that the wall itself is the

Colored maid's reason for leaving: "There's too much switchin' of de dishes fo' de fewness of the food."

hoop. The bins are generally constructed on a waterproofed, concrete foundation and are covered with a conical roof made of plywood or lumber, and metal or other roofing material

Mr. Ulrich followed the plans supplied, in erecting his granary (3,300-bushel capacity), and in spite of a few problems, says he had no real trouble. He advises having two or three men available to construct it. Material cost was \$299.

Tracy Anderson, agricultural engineer at the Lethbridge Experimental Station, says these new granaries are thoroughly sound from an engineering standpoint, and meet a real need of farmers for low-cost storage. One Lethbridge firm reports selling over 200 of them this fall, with some farmers preferring to pay the company to erect them right on the farm.— D.R.B.





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Flowers and Shrubs Are His Hobby

John Olsen has created a colorful Alberta farmstead in the tradition of his ancestors in Holland

by DON BARON



John Olsen's home and its surroundings reflect his abiding interest in beauty and the graciousness of rural living.

FEW miles west and north of Olds, Alberta, travellers will come across the picturesque home of John Olsen, set among colorful banks of flowers. It is bordered by a well-trimmed, velvety lawn and partially hidden by the sentry-like spruce, the graceful, young weeping birches and the jagged oaks which grow around it. The gabled stucco house, squat in its pleasant surroundings and neatly trimmed with a fresh coat of paint makes many travellers pause to admire it. Any evening the sturdy owner, with his serious, weather-tanned face is likely to be working in the garden, pruning plants, digging out weeds, mowing the lawn, or just relaxing in the cool freshness of the lovely surroundings.

For John Olsen has built a home in Alberta that is just as interesting and picturesque as the one in which he was raised in Holland. It is the home he dreamed would again be his when he settled in his new country over the seas.

In his youth, people lacked money to travel, so they spent their time at home. They loved to garden and relaxed in the evening, working among the flowers and shrubs they knew how to grow so well.

John Olsen lived in Florida for a time after coming to America. He joined the Canadian army during the first war, and, in 1919, came to Alberta to finally choose his land. He selected a pleasant district, on the edge of the Foothills and until 1935, grain and livestock were his chief crops.

Plants, however, continued to demand his leisure hours. Shelterbelts were set out around the house and garden, and in this sheltered area, banks of flowers began to bloom. Hedges were planted, and trees set out to break the expanse of lawn and give the house a more interesting setting.

While the flower garden was expanding, years of cropping were robbing the soil of fibre until in the depression years it began to blow. In 1935, he swung over to growing registered grass seed crops, and used the

hay to feed cattle. The fibrous-rooted grass, growing on the well-manured land, now forms a tight, secure cover for the soil.

He has nearly a section of land, and working it is a full-time job. Seventy acres of creeping red fescue yield a crop of registered seed. Another 70 to 80 acres of registered seed oats are grown, while anywhere from 50 to 80 steers graze out until nearly Christmas on the frozen grass and then are wintered on the nutritious fescue hay.

Mr. Olsen insists on enough time to look after his garden, which has grown up around the house until now it is a district show place. He complains that spring comes too early, but he can still produce banks of blooms during the summer months. Species from far afield have been planted and have flourished. Friends send a few plants from Holland every year, and many of them grow well. Just because a bulb grows well overseas, is no reason it won't grow here, he insists, and to prove his statement, he pointed to a bank of waving tulips, standing two feet high, with enormous blooms, grown from bulbs sent to him from overseas. He wonders why more prairie gardeners don't grow such tulips, from bulbs bought right in their local store. With an air of adventure he says, "you never know what you can do till you try."

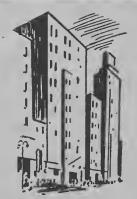
He admitted that crocus won't do well for him, growing but refusing to come into bloom. Then he walked to his favorites, the long rows of stately lupines, in blues and whites and many other colors. He brought the first of these to his garden 25 years ago, selected the best seed from them, and has developed hardy plants that have won the admiration of many visitors. With spikes of bloom up to 32 inches long, Mr. Steele (of the famous seed firm bearing his name), who visited the farm, called them the best lupines he had ever seen in Canada, or the United States.

The mountain ash trees, too, bring a story to his mind. The seed came from a tree on the grounds of the Olds School of Agriculture. He says the trees he has grown are hardier than those he might have bought, and at the same time are more interesting to

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him, for he grew them from seed himself.

West of the house is a bed of tall and brilliant delphiniums, which he has been growing for 25 years. He said they take time, but smiled, "I still haven't found anything that doesn't take time."

The beds around the house are planted so that banks of flowers are in bloom the summer through, one succeeding another. The first to herald summer when the warming sun beats back the snow is the fragrant blue grape hyacinths. When planting these a few years ago, he hid them at the back of the bed, fearful that the climate would be too severe. Now they bloom so well that he intends to move them to the front where they will have more prominence. Pansies, too, put color into the early spring garden, and soon after the lilacs scent the early summer air, and the brilliant white spirea give their show of color.

Following the tulip display in June, another favorite, the peonies, come to bloom, and then the spotlight goes to the rose garden where tea roses from both British Columbia and Denmark flourish in the northern climate. By then, the annuals are ready to put on their display.

They, too, are planted thickly through the garden, and among the first of these will be the red, pink, yellow, and white snapdragons. The popular, brilliant red begonias add color from July to freeze-up. Delicate carnations, and pretty daisies give their own distinct colors, and finally, another popular and widespread beauty, the sweet pea, blooms until the snow is nearly ready to fly again.

As the flowers put on their ceaseless show of changing color, Mr. Olsen works among them, not at all displeased that so many passers-by stop to enjoy the pleasant sight from the roadside.



Here is Mr. Olsen beside a specimen clump of peonies which fill in so well between the tulips and the roses,

Canadians Unlimited

Many thousands of people from other lands come each year to live in Canada. Here is how they are welcomed in Edmonton

by IRIS ALLAN

A UNIQUE idea of two Edmonton men is proving an unqualified success.

When the firm for whom Q. C. Moffat worked, transferred him to Edmonton, he looked up an old friend of his, Mr. C. Ready, Y.M.C.A. Secretary. One of the topics they discussed was how to get acquainted in a strange town. Mr. Moffat felt a kinship with the many immigrants to Canada from Europe, many of them whom did not even speak the language. How much more difficult he thought, for them.

What was the answer? A meeting place, for one, a place where European and Canadian could get together—over a friendly cup of tea, perhaps. But where? Mr. Ready had the answer. Facilities were available at the "Y." What better use could the Y.M.C.A. be put to, than to welcome the strangers in our midst?

From this casual conversation has grown an organization known as Canadians Unlimited.

The idea of welcoming strangers to our country is not new, of course. Communities across Canada, and indeed the whole continent, have been doing it for years, but perhaps in no other place is it being done as in Edmonton.

The first meeting was set for the 13th of September—and exactly six people turned up. Not a very auspicious beginning; but now, just a few months later, the number has increased to between three and four hundred, for good news travels fast. Now the "standing room only" sign is out, and the club has found it necessary to make admission by ticket only, for lack of space.

About 30 per cent of those attending are of Canadian birth. The other 70 per cent are Europeans, most of them recently come to our country.

Millions of words have been written on racial tolerance. Our churches expound this theory, and rightly so. Thinking people teach their children the virtues of each ethnic group. But here, in Canadians Unlimited, is a sort of world neighborliness; democracy in action. A living proof that democracy works, and is working.

The more discerning of us know that not only can we teach these people much, but also that they have many things to offer us. Europeans are noted for their unique cookery, their handicrafts. Many are widely travelled, well-educated people.

Friendships have sprung up between individuals of different nationalities in



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Mrs. STEWART'S Liquid BLUING
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71st Anniversary—Mrs. Stewart's Bluing



BABY'S OWN



Three Polish women putting place cards on their table, where the braided loaf symbolizes plenty.

Canadians Unlimited. Many of the Europeans have been invited to the homes of Edmontonians, and they, in turn, have been guests in the others' homes. What a widening of horizons for both of them!

It is a wonderful thing to see two women, of different peoples, talking together. They laugh once in a while, for there is often the language difficulty, but with persistence they make themselves understood. Each can teach the other something about their mutual interests, be it a special handi-

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Backache is often caused by lazy kidney action. When kidneys get out of order, excess acids and wastes remain in the system. Then backache, disturbed rest or that tired-out and heavy-headed feeling may soon follow. That's the time to take Dodd's Kidney Pills. Dodd's stimulate the kidneys to normal action. Then you feel better-sleep better-work better. Get Dodd's Kidney Pills now.

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craft, or the raising of their children. Many of the men are interested in woodwork. They, too, have a lot to teach each other, and become fast friends in the process.

IKE any good organization, Cana-L dians Unlimited has set up committees-house, program, publicity and the like. After four months, when it is found a member is sufficiently familiar with the club, he may act on one of these. Surely no better way has ever been devised for getting acquainted. Serving on a committee gives anyone a wonderful feeling of belonging, too, for these are the people who do the real work of any club.

There is no particular flag waving at these weekly meetings; no talks on citizenship; that isn't necessary. Just an announcement of how they may be helped with Basic English courses, an Advanced English course, and so on. No one is required to take these classes, and the only condition is a membership at the Y.M.C.A., which happens to be just six dollars. The men are told that they may bring along their wives for just a dollar and a half more.

The meetings open fittingly with "O Canada." Mr. Moffat tells us that at the first meeting he found himself singing a solo, but that is past. Now, over 300 voices join in. True, some of the newer Canadians follow the words laboriously on the song sheet, but this does not make them any the less enthusiastic.

Like many Canadians, I have sung "O Canada" many times, but never have I felt its meaning as poignantly as when I sang it at a recent meeting of Canadians Unlimited. And never have I been so proud of being a Canadian.

A typical Sunday afternoon starts off with some community singing, followed by a soloist, with perhaps a religious song. Two young Italian girls sing songs of their native land. A monologue might be next. Mrs. Kate Lyons, supervisor of the Women's Division, National Employment Service, was interviewed the last Sunday afternoon I attended. This cleared up some important questions on the vital issue of job placement for some newcomers. A Spanish baritone sang gay songs of his country, and this was fol-



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"Yes, and those Klim tins are so easy to store I keep several on hand all the time."

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"It's quite economical, too-I get over three quarts of fresh nourishing whole milk from a pound."

"It's even more economical in the $2\frac{1}{2}$ or 5 pound tins. But no matter what size you buy, Klim is certainly the answer to our daily milk problems."

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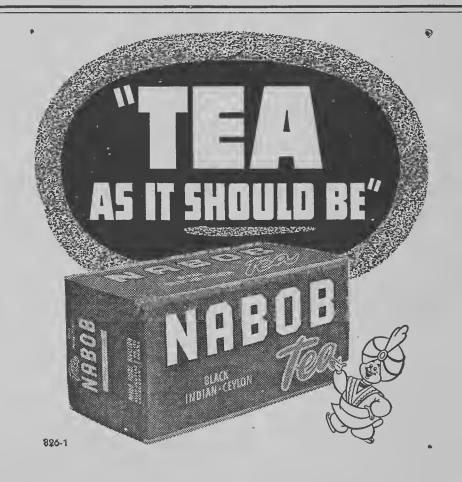
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lowed by a beautiful, colored movie. On this particular day it was on the Niagara country. The last item before coffee was a true Canadian turn-the River Ranch Boys, complete with western costumes. These cowboy songs and hoe-down tunes were greeted with enthusiastic applause, for surely music is the universal language. With the singing of "God Save Our Queen," we were all invited to shake hands with our neighbors, and the social part of the afternoon was under way with cookies and coffee.

Admission to all the meetings is free, for the "Y" does the financing of this wonderful project. If you wish to drop in a few cents for the coffee, that is up to you, but no plate is passed, and no coercion of any kind used for funds. It's all "on the house."

OW do our new Canadians feel about it? The attendance alone is enough to answer that question. One German man told Mr. Moffat that as he and his wife were on the boat coming to Canada they decided that they would be fortunate if, within a year, they met any real Canadians. "Now," he went on, "we have been here just two weeks, and already we know many Canadians through your wonderful club."

The deep appreciation of these new Canadians took a very tangible form at Christmas time, when they decided to put on a festive dinner with their own national dishes. Ten different countries were represented, with the tables being set in their own traditional manner. Canadian-born guests were invited to partake of these dinners, with many going from table to table, so that they would have the main course in Holland, for example, dessert in Ukrainia, coffee or tea in another land.

Native costumes were worn, gaily colored and many with beautiful and intricate hand-done embroidered blouses, jackets, skirts and sweaters. Truly it was a Merry Christmas at the "Y," at what was a real United Nations dinner. There were no diplomats there, but the little people like you and me, still the greatest ambassadors any country possessses.

Mr. Ready and Mr. Moffat are to be commended for their efforts in getting this wonderful organization started, and the Y.M.C.A. for their co-operation and assistance. Somehow, when we see a club like Canadians Unlimited, built from faith and good will, we feel that truly "God's in His Heaven, all's right with the world." V

Notes from British Columbia

Richer milk, mechanized egg production, assembly-line food processing, and brisk apple sales keep things rolling in B.C.

Competition has reared its troublesome head on the Vancouver milk market, as a result, consumers may be forced to drink richer milk. In a move to beat Canada Safeway Ltd., which will open its own processing and distributing plant this month, Super-Valu Stores has announced the sale of cartoned milk testing at 3.8 per cent butterfat. The latter is selling milk under the Shannon brand label from an independent distributor. Forced to match the pace set by its competitors, the producer-owned Fraser Valley Milk Producers Association is also packaging 3.8 milk in paper cartons. The question now is, will the richer grade spread to door-to-door delivery sales. V

The Egg-O-Mat at Jane Acres of the Pringle Electric Hatcheries is about as close as the poultry industry has come to a machine-produced egg. This modern Fraser Valley concern has 4,000 White Leghorn hens housed in 185 batteries (cages), 22 birds to each cage. All eggs are laid on the wire floors of the cages and roll to a wire trough in front for collection. Overnight they are stored in a walk-in cooler, and next day are put through a machine which cleans and grades them automatically. The Janes Acres' hens lay an average 200 dozen eggs a day, consume five tons of feed every 10 days, and spend a year on the production line before being sold to grace somebody's dinner table.

The largest and most up-to-date canning plant in Canada has been put into operation recently in Vancouver by Canadian Canners (Western) Ltd. Producing a total of 119 different food items, the modern plant has a peak capacity of 900,000 cases of food per

eight-hour day. Included in the new mechanical devices featured is a Busse Can Handling system which consists of 11 cooking retorts, a can line that unloads four railway cars simultaneously, and a jam cooling and distributing layout that sends packed cartons to the warehouse 45 minutes after the cans and jars have been filled. Before packing, the containers pass through a cooling unit consisting of nine layers of cold water spray, then move on along the line to a labeling machine.

The Okanagan fruit industry expects te ship between 600,000 and 700,000 boxes of apples to the British market this season. Showing an interest in Canadian apples for the first time since 1951, the United Kingdom will place orders for \$2,430,000 worth of the fruit in the next few months, and most of it will be supplied by the Okanagan Valley. Improvement in the Old Country's dollar position is responsible for the welcome news.

Figures on the per acre production of butterfat are now being prepared, states Jack Mace, the energetic superintendent of B.C.'s Dairy Herd Improvement Association. However, records will have to be taken over a period of about five years before the data can be considered accurate. To date, some Chilliwack farmers have produced up to 750 pounds per acre out of some 9,700 pounds of milk, using improved pasture, and taking records for the pasture season only. In addition, these operators are said to have fed grain and silage, as well as allowing their animals plenty of pas-

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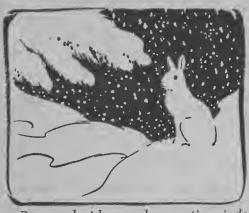
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The Country Boy and Girl



 \mathbf{Y}^{OU} may be one of the boys or girls who wait anxiously for the first fall of snow. It is such fun to run and make tracks on the clean white earth cover! The little snowshoe rabbit too, waits for the snow. If the snow comes late, he may find himself in a bad fix. He changes his brown summer coat to white. If the ground is still brown, his enemies, the owls, coyotes, hawks and foxes can easily spot him, so he has to scurry for cover and remain quietly hidden, to keep out of danger.

Boys and girls spend more time indoors in November. Christmas is not far away. Have you ever thought of making gifts from used boxes? There are many shapes and sizes of boxes. Keep your eyes open and collect them. For small brother or sister choose a good-sized, sturdy, wooden box. Painted brightly and with either "toys" or the child's name lettered in another color it would make a special gift for young Tom or Mary. If the lid was padded and covered with gay material, it also would make a useful seat at a low table. There are many other ideas: for mother a box to hold her spools and mending wool; big brother might welcome a box to hold the baseball cards he is saving. A metal box with a hinged lid, an old cigar box would do nicely. In different shapes, painted, covered with gay cloth or paper, boxes can be made into holders for jewellery, buttons, handkerchiefs, gloves, stockings, games or for hobby

materials. Yes, boxes have many uses! Start looking for them and saving them to make into

pretty and useful Christmas gifts.

Unn Sankey

Red Wanderer

by Mary Grannan

RED WANDERER was a bus, a beautiful bus, new, shining and eager for the road. The day he was driven out of the factory for the first time, his engine purred as happily as a kitten. He was rightfully proud of his beautiful red coat, of his soft leather seats and sturdy green-tinted windows. He wondered where he was being taken.

When he had been on the road about a half hour, his driver turned him suddenly into a big garage in a suburban area. The driver climbed down from his red leather seat, and talked with a man who came forward.

"It's a beauty," said the man, walking around Red Wanderer.

'And it runs like a dream," said the driver.

'Jim will be mighty proud to drive

Red Wanderer," said the man.
"He should be," said the other, "we've never turned out a more beautiful bus from our factory. It's too bad it's going to be a school bus."

"Why?" said a voice behind him. "I'm Jim Daley. Why do you say it's too bad that Red Wanderer is going to be a school bus?"

"Because," said the man who had brought Red Wanderer to the garage, "in a few weeks you won't be able to recognize Red. Children are so distructive."

Jim said "I don't find children that way at all. I find them careful and considerate for the most part. Of course you do run across one, once in a while who seems to like to destroy public property."

The man raised his eyebrows. "One is enough," he said, "to do the damage. Do you have such a child on your route, Jim?"

Jim nodded his head. "Yes, I have. His name is Henry. But I'll keep an eye on Master Henry. He's not going to get a chance to mar Red Wan-

The bus heaved happily. He trusted

Jim, and he looked forward to the work that lay ahead. It was important work. There was nothing more important in the whole world than helping children to get an education.

As he rolled out of the garage the next morning, people stopped on the street, to stare after him and admire him. Red felt yery good. His first stop was the corner of Elm and Lutes streets. A little boy, with a bookbag dangling from his shoulder, was waiting. The little boy's eyes almost popped out of his head, and he stepped back a few paces to look at Red Wanderer.

Jim laughed, "Yes, it's your bus, Henry," he said. "Hop in. How do you like Red Wanderer? Isn't he a beauty?"

Henry turned up his already turnedup nose. "It's all right, I suppose," he said. "I've been in better and bigger

"Perhaps you have, Henry," said Jim. "But that doesn't change matters. Red Wanderer is a beauty, and we're going to keep it that way, do you understand? No one is going to carve initials in Red Wanderer, and to make sure of that, perhaps you'd better take the seat behind me.'

Henry threw back his head. "I'll sit where I like," he said, "and I like to sit on the long seat at the back. My father pays taxes in this town, and it was part of his taxes that payed for this bus, and I've a right to sit where I like." He went to the back seat, put his feet up on the leather and began to kick his heels.

Jim scowled. He had no time to argue. His other passengers were waiting along the line.

And his other passengers, as they climbed aboard, all cried out in delight. "Oh Jim," said Molly Perkins, "it's the loveliest bus we've ever had," and then she spied Henry at the back, still kicking his heels violently." "Henry," she called, "don't do that. You'll mark the nice red leather."

"Try and stop me," said Henry. "I'll do what I like. I don't know what there is to get so excited about."

The next morning, Henry had his jackknife with him. After the second stop, he opened it, to cut his name in the red leather. But Red Wanderer was ready for Henry. He lurched suddenly. The knife pricked Henry's finger and he cried out in pain, "I've cut my finger, and it's all your fault, Jim. Why don't you learn how to drive?"

"It's not my fault," answered Jim, quietly. "The bus went out of control for a moment."

Molly Perkins laughed. "Red Wanderer did it on purpose most likely.'

Henry put his knife in his pocket, and sulked.

On Friday, Red and Jim arrived at the school before dismissal time. Jim pulled up as close as he could to the building. He and Red Wanderer could hear the children laughing.

"That was very good indeed, Betty," the teacher said when the laughter faded. "That was a very nice song about Red Wanderer. Who else has one that he or she would like to sing?'

Several children raised their hands, and each sang praises of the big school bus. Red Wanderer was very pleased, as he listened. The last child to sing was Henry. He was sneering as he went to the front of the room. He had a song that he thought would surprise his classmates. He sang:

"I do not like that great big red school bus There's too much fuss Made over that bus.

What does he do but bring us here each day

To work hard, and get no pay. I don't like the bus. I think there's too much fuss, And that's all I've got to say."

Red Wanderer ground his valves angrily. It was time something was done about Henry, and he was just the bus to do it. Because Henry was the first to get on, he was the last to get off. Red Wanderer would not stop at Henry's corner. Jim tried every way he knew, to stop Red, but could not. He even turned off the engine, but Red went on to the garage. Henry screamed to be taken home. Red would not start. On Monday morning, Red whizzed by Henry, and would not turn to go back for him. It was the same after school. Henry had to be taken to the garage.

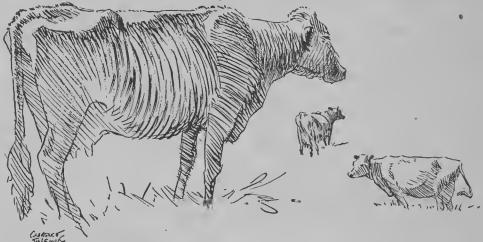
Henry's father laid a complaint against Jim. New drivers tried to stop Red to pick up Henry, but they had no better luck than Jim.

It was Molly Perkins who solved the mystery. "It's Henry's own fault," she said, "he's been mean to Red. He tried to cut his initials. He's thrown orange peels, and marked with wax chalk, on the windows. I think if Henry will tell Red that he's sorry, everything will be all right."

The now frightened Henry knew that Molly was right. He promised Red he would behave like the other children. The morning after, Red stopped as he neared Henry's corner. "Come on, Henry! Come on, Henry," said Jim. Red Wanderer knew that happy roads lay ahead.

Sketch Pad Out-of-Doors

No. 33 in series—by CLARENCE TILLENIUS



DLACID and bony: two qualities much to be desired in a model: an old cow generally has there both. The first quality, because a ner as animal or an extremely active animal is slightly hard to catch—with halter or pencil. And the second because, in a Dony animal the skeleton, which makes the form, shows up very strongly. This is of great importance because without some understanding of the skeleton and how the bones work together it is practically impossible to draw an animal to make it look convincing.

An old cow or an old horse is better than a whole art course in this respect: you can follow her (or him) about with your sketch book for hours at a time through the whole summer and

fall, and fill a book-or better still, several-with hundreds of sketches in every conceivable position. Many of these sketches will of course be poor, but the beauty of such a model is that you can take those poor sketches back another day and when the animal is in the same position, analyze them and see why your drawing was not correct.

After a few summers of this kind of study you will know a great deal about the construction and habits of your animal models and-also importantbecome familiar with your sketching materials and how they behave for you. Not to speak of all the fresh air and outdoor exercise you have had into the bargain.



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Vol. LXXIII WINNIPEG, NOVEMBER, 1954 No. 11

Cocktails Are Not Peaches

A N incident in the administration of Canada's tariff laws and regulations, which some people seem to regard as humorous, but which, by our conception of the duties of government, was more akin to dishonesty and deceit, was recently brought to an end, we hope, by a decision of the Supreme Court of Canada. The Court, by refusing leave to appeal from a decision of the Tariff Board, declared, in effect, that fruit cocktails are neither peaches nor preserves. The result is that the Department of National Revenue has already refunded, or will refund to the importers of fruit cocktails, money unlawfully collected as a tariff on imported products, between February 1, 1953, and October 18, 1954, amounting to about \$700,000.

We may be naive and are certainly untutored in the ways of revenue collectors. Nevertheless, the tale seems weird and fantastic and can do nothing to lessen the idea, far too widely held, that governments are dishonest. It runs like this. Up to January of 1953, imported cans of mixed fruit, or fruit salad, or "cocktails," were admissible into Canada as "fruits not otherwise provided for in the tariff," at a duty of one cent per pound. In that month an officer of the Department of National Revenue ruled that in future such fruits should be dutiable as "peaches" at a tariff of $2\frac{1}{2}$ cents per pound. The importers appealed to the Tariff Board, which heard the appeal in April, 1954, and ruled in May that the mixed fruit was neither peaches, as stated by the Department of National Revenue, nor "preserves," as argued by lawyers of the Department of Justice. Thereupon the Canadian Food Processors Association and the Canadian Horticultural Council applied for leave to appeal to the Exchequer Court. There, also, the president of the court, the Hon. Mr. Justice J. T. Thorson; refused to believe that fruit cocktails were either peaches or preserves. The final move came when the Food Processors and the Horticultural Council applied to the supreme court for leave to appeal from the decision of the Tariff Board. This appeal was denied.

It seems queer that two departments of government were parties to this entirely unwarranted attempt to collect, by deception, what may well have been several times \$700,000 from the pockets of Canadian consumers. This is not an example of an attempt to increase a rate of duty by normal democratic methods. The best that can be said for it is that it was a pathetic and somewhat ridiculous attempt to do clumsily in Canada the very thing about which we protest to the United States, and in a manner which the normal appeal board (the tariff board) would not sanction, and which no appeal court would hear argument about.

Wheat Agreement

NOTHING much developed at the meeting of the International Wheat Council in mid-October beyond the fact that Italy rejoined the international group of wheat exporting and importing countries with a smaller 100,000-ton quota. Discussions were amicable. The Council reaffirmed its belief, not only that all exporting and importing countries have an interest in preventing a collapse of world wheat prices, but that if a substantially larger share of the wheat moving in international trade were covered by the Agreement, the latter would be more effective. A wheat agreement conference will take place in London in mid-1955 to negotiate for a renewal of the Agreement when it expires on July 31, 1956. This conference will be open to all countries.

The 1954-55 crop year has opened much more favorably than did the previous season. As the Rt.

Hon. C. D. Howe put it recently, "the problems of six months ago are the blessings of today." He declared his belief that all, or almost all, of the grain on farms, in addition to the 1954 crop, would be moved to market this year. The growing season in Britain was the worst since 1903; Germany has a crop about one-third less than normal, and in eastern Europe conditions are even worse, he said. It has also been announced that Argentina has no more wheat to sell from its 230-million-bushel crop of last year. The U.S. crop will be around 200 million bushels less than in 1953, and Canada's disastrous growing season will leave this country with around 300 million bushels less than a year ago. Moreover, the grain research laboratory of the Board of Grain Commissioners estimates that not more than about 40 per cent of the prairie wheat will get into No. 3 and No. 4 Northern this year, with little or none in No. 1 and No. 2 Northern.

These figures do suggest that the world's surplus situation has been substantially improved, but they should not be taken to mean that the problem has been solved. A calculation made by the London Economist suggests a decline in the combined carry-overs of the United States, Australia, and Canada at the end of this crop year, of about 10 per cent, which would still leave these countries with more than 1.4 billion bushels of wheat to carry into 1955-56

Among the three large exporters the year has started off well for Australia and Canada. Unexpectedly large sales by Australia to India helped Australia to dispose of 54 per cent of her quota under the I.W.A. by October 8. In the same period Canada had moved 35 per cent of her very much larger quota and the United States 17 per cent of its still larger quota. The U.S. sales, nevertheless, represented 100,000 tons more than during the same period a year ago. With more than one-third of Canada's quota already bargained for, and having sold wheat last year to 83 countries, including twice as much wheat to Britain as all other countries combined, our wheat marketing situation, as well as that of I.W.A. itself, seems much more secure than it appeared to be six months ago.

It is much too early now to speculate as to what may be the result of negotiations for a renewal of the International Wheat Agreement. Certainly there appears to have been no wide measure of support among importers at the recent Council meeting, for any move to lower the minimum price under the Agreement. What their attitude may be next year, and what Britain's attitude may be toward reentering the Agreement on terms which exporting countries will agree to, remains to be seen. At the least, the future of the Agreement seems much more secure now than it did a few months ago, when there was some danger that it might not be able to ride out the storm.

An Unnecessary Conflict

THERE appears to be a conflict of interest developing in Saskatchewan, between the Departments of Agriculture and Education. The difficulties have arisen over the establishment of vocational agricultural courses in a very few composite high schools among the 60-odd larger school areas in the province. Fortified by a substantial grant of federal money for youth training purposes, elements in the Department of Education seem determined not only to invade, but to take over in such areas, the responsibility for agricultural extension and 4-H Club work. These activities, as far back as they are on record, always have been the official responsibility of the Saskatchewan Department of Agriculture and the University of Saskatchewan.

The situation as it has developed can be all the more serious, because, as far as we are aware, vocational agricultural courses in secondary schools have not been outstandingly successful so far, anywhere in Canada. It, therefore, behooves those in departments of education who are establishing such courses to tread warily and not to attempt too wide a swath at first. So far, in Saskatchewan, the efforts of a joint committee to adjust the situation and prevent it from becoming even less desirable than it is, have

not been very successful. Indeed, it appears that such differences in viewpoint as exist will not be properly adjusted at that level; and that unless they are taken to the ministerial or cabinet level promptly, the valid purposes of both departments may be frustrated and their effectiveness decreased.

Disposal of Surpluses

THE accumulation of food surpluses, especially I of wheat, during the last year or two, has provided ample cause for reflection about the best methods of disposing of them. A resolution from the Canadian Federation of Agriculture in this connection eventually became the policy of the International Federation of Agricultural Producers. It called for the setting up of an international clearing house for farm products which from time to time could be considered as surplus to the requirements of normal domestic and international trade. For years, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, by means of discussions and working parties, has been endeavoring to arrive at some formula for the establishment of an international bank of foodstuffs, which could be used for the assistance of needy countries without unduly disturbing normal international trade.

Exporting countries, particularly Canada and the United States, have resisted such suggestions, chiefly on the ground that it was to the advantage of a surplus-producing country to maintain control of its own surpluses, with a view to minimizing the ultimate cost to the public treasury, or to the producers of such products. Canada has now had two major surplus disposal experiences. The first arose out of the outbreak of foot-and-mouth disease, when the government was forced to buy up all surplus meat products and dispose of them as best it could, at a cost of some \$60 million. This, it will be generally admitted, was by no means a normal operation. Had a clearing house or food bank been in existence, much of the meat surplus might have been deposited in the bank, or disposed of through the clearing house with the chance that at least some of it might have spoiled before satisfactory disposal could have been effected.

CANADA'S wheat surplus is held in this country at the cost of the grower, subject, of course, to the existence of a floor price that is roughly ten per cent below the minimum price under the International Wheat Agreement. Despite the rather serious financial situation in which many prairie producers now find themselves, prairie wheat producers still afford the Canadian Wheat Board a very large measure of support as the sole marketing and distributive agency for all of their wheat and coarse grains.

The situation in the United States is quite different. There, despite the fact that Washington now has nearly \$6 billion invested in farm products that it has not yet been able to sell, there is so far no disposition on the part of the Congress to permit any international agency to supervise and control the disposal of U.S. surpluses. Instead, it has enacted the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954. Along with his executive order covering the administration of this Act, the President issued (September) a policy statement, point 3 of which reads as follows:

"The United States will seek, in co-operation with friendly countries, to utilize its agricultural surpluses to increase consumption in those areas where there is a demonstrable underconsumption, and where practical opportunities for increased consumption exist, or can be developed in a constructive manner. The United States will attempt to utilize such opportunities in a manner designed to stimulate economic development in friendly countries and to strengthen their security position."

This statement seems to say, in effect, that while mindful of the desirability of using surplus products for the improvement of living standards in other countries, the United States prefers to look after the distribution of such products in co-operation with other countries, but by methods which it will itself carry out where its own products are concerned.